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ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETING MESSAGE TO WFTU SESSION IN SOFIA

AU181422 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, to the 30th session of the WFTU General Council, held in Sofia, read by Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the opening meeting of the session on 10 April 1979]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, it is an honour and a pleasure for me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, on behalf of all working people and on behalf of the workers class of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to greet you most sincerely, to greet the participants in the 30th session of the WFTU General Council--the session of the militant organization of the million-strong army of labor on our planet.

The 30th session is being held at a time of profound political, economic and moral crisis in the world of capitalism, at a time when this crisis is increasingly unmasking the social shortcomings of the bourgeois social system, and increasingly revealing the truth that capital labor, the organizations of the bourgeoisie and the organizations of the trade unions are not and cannot be social partners. The merciless attack of the monopolies on the living standards, the rights and freedoms of working people on the one hand, and the all exparding, increasingly intensified and increasingly resolute economic and political struggle of the working people in defending their own interests against exploitation, against the arm race, for peace and social progress throughout the earth, on the other hand--these are the proof of this truth.

Against the background of a crisis involving the capitalist countries, the advantages of the socialist system are becoming more and more evident. We have never asserted, we have never thought, that we have already achieved the ideals of our society. Nevertheless, our achievements are great, our successes are beyond doubt. In addition to this, socialism is increasingly entering its phase of maturity, proving by practical deeds its opportunities of increasingly satisfying the people's material and intellectual needs. A society of working, socialism as it really exists--these are conditions guaranteeing true democracy, guaranteeing real socio-economic rights, guaranteeing the future of the citizens and inspiring them with reliable confidence in the future. Proof of this fact can be seen in any fraternal socialist country, in our country as well, within any workers collective, in every street and in every home.

Today, the struggle for the defense of the working people's vital interests throughout the world is inseparable from the struggle for the further consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, from the struggle for the further development and intensification of the process of detente. The Warsaw Pact member-countries are devoting constant efforts to the achievement of a drastic change in the negotiations for stopping the armaments race and rearmament. As is known, quite recently the Soviet Union submitted a proposal on signing a nonaggression pact among the Helsinki agreement signatory countries. The struggle for peace, waged by working people throughout the world, by progressive, democratic and peace-loving movements, parties and sober-minded bourgeois politicians and public figures is assuming an ever expanding upsurge.

We cannot fail to be concerned about the increasingly intensified efforts of the enemies of detente. Things went so far in this connection that the present Chinese leadership, which is overtly proclaiming the preparation of war as its state policy, has taken up direct military aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The great-state hegemonic aggression has suffered a disgraceful defeat. The countries belonging to the socialist community, the progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world have risen up against this aggression. The special session of the WFTU devoted to solidarity with Vietnam has severely condemned the Chinese invaders and unmistakably expressed the readiness of the working people on all continents to render wholehearted moral and material support to the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The separatist deal recently signed in Washington between Egypt and Israel is a conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. This deal is destined to fail since it does not settle the question of the liberation of all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and since it disregards the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and for the creation of their own independent state.

The cause of detente and peace will be victorious. For this however, a struggle is needed, a consistent and principle minded struggle against the reactionary, imperialist and militarist forces. The working people, the peace-loving forces, all those who are aware of their responsibility to mankind, cannot be indifferent to or tolerate any kind of actions aimed at complicating the international situation and at a return to the "cold war." Tolerance, as well as attempts to "explain" or justify such actions do not contribute to the struggle for peace, but on the contrary, encourage the enemies of peace.

Esteemed comrades and friends, you are in socialist Bulgaria--in the motherland of the great Georgi Dimitrov. For the workers class and for all working people in this homeland of Georgi Dimitrov the struggle for peace, freedom and national independence, as well as for social progress is a supreme duty and an irrevocable political line, from which the character of our social system and the spirit and meaning of our ideas and ideals arise. In close unity and mutual cooperation with the peace-loving forces throughout the world we are trying to make our contribution to the struggle for the peaceful settlement of controversial problems, for the liquidation of the disgraceful remnants of colonialism, for liquidating racism, for eradicating apartheid, and for the reorganization of the international economic relations on the basis of justice and democracy, for the further consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations.

Now, our workers class, the agricultural toilers and the people's intelligentsia are preparing for a worthy clebration of the 35th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution. The Bulgarian trade unions are in the front ranks of the nationwide upsurge. They are expanding the creative activities and the initiatives of our heroic workers class, of all working people in the purpose of honoring this jubilee with new working victories and socialist achievement, devoted to the further construction of mature socialism in our motherland.

The goals and the essence of our constructive efforts are now concentrated upon the struggle for high effectiveness and high quality of socialist production, of each activity in our society. The fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will represent a great new step forward along the path of further successful implementation of the BCP policy in the purpose of building a developed socialist society in our country. The plans for the economic and cultural development of our country are embodying the basic demand: well-being and the prosperity of the socialist toiler and our people's happiness.

This is the main goal of our policy, this is the essential life factor of the manysided, useful activities of the Bulgarian trade unions.

Comrades, at the entrance of the building of our National Assembly, in which the 30th session of the WFTU General Council is taking place, there is an inscription, which reads: "Unity Makes Strength." This is a slogan linked to the history of Bulgaria. However, it reminds us of the immortal and eternally topical behest left to us by Marx and Engels: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

Our strength lies in our alliance with the great proletarian internationalism and our guarantee of victory is based on this alliance!

With all my heart I wish you new successes in your efforts to further mobilize and rally the ranks of the working people on all continents, of those who are waging their struggle for the defense of their vital interests, for a world without war, for a world of freedom and of the peoples' social progress, for a world of cooperation and friendship among the people.

Long live international workers solidarity and may it strengthen! Long live peace!

GASPAR SPEAKS AT WFTU SESSION ON VIETNAM SOLIDARITY

AU181720 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, WFTU president and member of the MSZMP Politburo, at a 10 April meeting, devoted to solidarity with Vietnam, prior to the 30th session of the WFTU General Council in Sofia: "Sandor Gaspar: Let Us Assist and Support the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] A speech was made by WFTU President Sandor Gaspar, who said the following on behalf of the WFTU:

In February world public opinion received with consternation the news that China had attacked Vietnam. The better half of the world, progressive mankind, immediately joined forces and protested against the Chinese attack. By this attack, the Chinese leadership has unmasked itself. However, it has also unmasked those who knew of China's intentions and even encouraged them and also those who were silent and are still silent even today and do not assume solidarity with the Vietnamese people. This is a matter of conscience and political honesty.

Mankind did not expect the attack. It is a unique and unprecedented event that a country that calls itself a socialist country should want to resolve an alleged dispute that has arisen with another socialist country through the use of weapons. The Chinese leaders have turned against the Vietnamese people whose struggle they, too, had supported against the French colonialists and the American intruders who succeeded them. They attacked them because they could not force their political will on the Vietnamese people.

Solidarity has been and remains the most noble feature of the international workers class. In the past, the WFTU, the international trade union movement, has been in solidarity with the Vietnamese people and workers class. We have assisted them in their anti-imperialist struggle and shared their joy when peace finally dawned on this much-suffered country. Over the years, the people of Vietnam stood before us as an example of self-sacrifice and patriotism. They sacrificed what they treasured most, the lives of their sons, to defend their liberty and national independence. The fight they fought against U.S. imperialism was a national struggle on the largest scale against foreign intruders since the Soviet Union's patriotic war against fascism.

This people has sacrificed a vast amount of blood for its liberty and independence and to retain its human dignity. The path of tribulations covered by the Vietnamese people can hardly be expressed in words. The French colonialists and the American intruders could not force the Vietnamese people to their knees and neither can the Chinese force the Vietnamese people to follow the path they themselves have chosen, the path of socialism, with the assistance and support of the international workers class.

The events of the past years have taught us that we should not have any illusion about the attitude and intentions of the Beijing leadership and about its endeavors manifesting themselves in deeds. We are familiar with the PRC's political nature and particular system, which are characterized by great-power, chauvinistic and expansionist aspirations. This Maoist policy has left profound and alarming traces on China's internal life and international policy.

The Chinese leaders have proclaimed and continue to proclaim that they are the standard-bearers of the world revolutionary movement. These are words without substance. What do the facts show? They have turned against the revolutionary forces of the world, the socialist camp and the Soviet Union, to which they owe their existence. Recently, they rescinded their treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. They are allying themselves with the most reactionary forces of the world. They are endangering world peace and security. However, they are also endangering the achievements and successes thus far attained by the Chinese revolution. All this is at variance to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the Chinese working people.

A logical consequence of this policy was also the fact that the Chinese leaders, who regard themselves as infallible, have disbanded the Chinese trade union movement. That is how far they have gone. In the past, only the most savage enemies of the workers movement dared to do this. It was done by the Mussolini clique in Italy, the Hitler clique in Germany, the Salazar clique in Portugal, the Franco clique in Spain and the Pinochet clique in Chile, and various military cliques and dictators are doing it to this day. Logically, China does not fit into this circle, since the socialist revolution already has been concluded there.

Permit me to pose the justified question: how dare the political leadership deprive the workers class of its oldest and most time-honored class organization that is serving the worker's interests. This, too, manifests the political distortion that has taken place in China.

The Chinese trade union movement is about to be reorganized--we do not know exactly whether this is an indication of a return to commonsense or a concession to the aspirations of the Chinese working people. We all hope that, consistent with their traditions, the Chinese trade union organization will be able to fulfill their historical mission. We know how many sacrifices have been made by the Chinese workers class in the course of its history toward improving their fate and the fate of the peoples of the world. The interests of the Chinese people and the Chinese workers class have remained inseparable from the interests of the peoples of the world.

In the WFTU, we had been working together with the Chinese trade unions. We hope and trust that the time will come when they will be here, in our ranks, once more and that they will struggle, together with us, for the noble objectives of the working people and the progressive mankind of the world. We are convinced that this lies in the true interests of the Chinese people and the Chinese workers class. Now that the WFTU again expresses its solidarity with the Vietnamese people and condemns the nefarious policy of the Chinese leadership, it also declares that we are sorry for and sympathize with the Chinese people and the Chinese working people, who have suffered so much and deserve a better fate.

The Chinese aggressors have been obliged to retreat and withdraw, but they continue to endanger the people of Vietnam and, indeed, the people of Laos and Cambodia as well. The intentions of the adventurers are incalcuable. For this very reason, one must be vigilant!

We speak to the public opinion of the entire world from this forum. We call on it to raise its voice and act. Let us all act together for lasting peace and security in Vietnam and in the entire Indochinese area.

Supported by the combined force of the international workers movement, the Vietnamese people have achieved their country's autonomy, defended its independence and created a new social order. They have created a country of the working people and of the people. This is a great historical deed, a sacred matter. Vietnam cannot be either threatened or punished. Those who raise their hands against Vietnam find themselves up against the decent public opinion of the world and the might of its solidarity.

Let us guard over the peace and security of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Let us aid and support the Vietnamese people and the people of Indochina in making their countries prosper in socialist construction and in creating a peaceful and happy life, Sandor Gaspar concluded his speech.

SUPREME ORGANS APPRAISE ZHIVKOV'S VISITS TO CUBA, MEXICO

AU200826 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)--The State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria today were briefed on the results of the official visit of State Council President Todor Zhivkov to Mexico.

It was noted that the talks held with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo have contributed to the further consolidation and expansion of Bulgaro-Mexican links and have outlined the guidelines of the future development of bilateral relations. Confidence was expressed that the documents signed will play an important role in the further development of Bulgaro-Mexican cooperation. The state and ministerial councils of Bulgaria enjoined the ministries and departments concerned to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the accords reached.

Mr Zhivkov's state visit to Mexico was assessed as a fresh expression of Bulgaria's consistent foreign policy in the interests of peace and security in the world and of mutual advantageous cooperation between the peoples.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria were briefed on Mr Zhivkov's visit to Cuba. The talks with Fidel Castro have emphasized the determination of the two countries to expand their friendly relations in the interests of their peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism, of international cooperation, of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fidel Castro have stressed the willingness of the two countries to make still greater efforts for deepening the process of detente, for the consolidation of peace and security in the world, for halting the armaments race and for disarmament, for supporting the national liberation movements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and Ministerial Council of Bulgaria gave a high appraisal to the results of the visit. They laid stress on the extremely important role of the meetings of the first party and state leaders in the continuous strengthening and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria gave instructions to the central departments concerned to work out specific measures for the implementation of the decisions made by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fidel Castro for the further development of all-round Bulgaro-Cuban relations.

The meetings and talks of Mr Zhivkov and Mr Castro were evaluated as an important contribution to the further strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist community on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT AGRARIAN UNION SUPREME COUNCIL SESSION

AU200800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A short while ago an extended session of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] Supreme Council began its work at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski House in Sofia. The agenda includes only one item--basic tasks of the BNAU connected with the new stage in the development of Bulgaria's agriculture.

Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary opened the session and gave the floor to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, who is speaking at this moment on topical problems of our domestic policy.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, TU NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLD SESSION

AU1921l4 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council held a joint session at which they critically analyzed the state and activity connected with the accomplishment of the task included in the national program for the protection of labor. The fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan during the 1979 first quarter was also discussed. A report was heard and measures were outlined for the further fulfillment of the BCP Central Committee and the government's decisions on an effective use of computers in automation and management of production. Other issues were also discussed.

BRIEFS

THEORETICAL CONFERENCE--A scientific-practical conference has opened at the Soviet "Home of Science and Culture" in Sofia. The conference is devoted to the "creative development of the theory and practice of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's slogan: "Friendship Through Centuries for Centuries." The conference is attended by Tsola Dragoycheva, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and honorary chairman of the All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee; by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; and by Valentin Arkhangelski, head of the BCP Central Committee "Propaganda and Agitation" department, member of the Central Leadership of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee. A main report on the subject: "Todor Zhivkov's Contribution to the Development of the Theory and Practice of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship" is being read by Nacho Papazov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU]

KOMSOMOL PLENUM--The seventh plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee opened this morning at the "Lilyana Dimitrova" youth home in Sofia. Tasks of the Dimitrov Komsomol in connection with enhancing the role of youths in perfecting socialist labor organization and planned leadership in agriculture are the main items on the agenda. Comrade Todor Bozhinov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee is attending the plenum as a guest. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee opened the plenum. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU]

FORESTRY WORKERS HONORED--On 5 April Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, and Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in a celebration at Sofia Dimitrov Hall, marking forestry workers day. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

PEKO TAKOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 8 April Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, took part in a celebration marking the 60th anniversary of establishing the BCP organization in Trupesh Village, Vratsa Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 79 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL ATTEND LENIN BIRTHDAY RALLY

LD192344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In honor of the 109th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a festive rally, attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other official guests, was held in the Smetana Theater in Prague today.

The festive address was delivered by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee. He stressed that we are very proud of the fact that our fatherland belongs to the socialist community, whose foundations were laid by the Soviet Union. Comrade Jan Fojtik dealt in the next part of his address with the crisis-ridden period in the party and society after the 13th congress and with the experiences learned during this period. He also recalled the 10th anniversary of the historic April session of the party Central Committee after which the party, and together with it all our people, have achieved a great victory and many great successes. With the election of Comrade Gustav Husak to the most responsible office, there was a watershed, and rightwing forces and enemies of socialism were given a decisive "no". The years since the April session, Comrade Jan Fojtik noted, are one of the most successful periods in the history of socialism in our country, and the communist party and our people will continue to follow the path which insures good conditions for the successful construction of socialism in our country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GDR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Husak Meeting

LD191700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at Prague Castle today. During the friendly talk the guest conveyed cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, which were equally cordially reciprocated.

Subject of the talks was further deepening the fraternal relations between the two parties, states and peoples. CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was also present.

Fischer, Chnoupek Meeting

LD191704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0732 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was this morning received in Prague by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. The cordial meeting took place on the second day of his official friendship visit in the CSSR. Afterwards Fischer continued his talks with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They are due to sign an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and CSSR.

Chnoupek Luncheon

LD191720 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, gave a gala lunch in Prague today in honor of GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, at which both ministers proposed toasts.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the talks of party and state delegations of Czechoslovakia and the GDR in 1977 in Berlin marked a new and further milestone in developing mutual relations. He noted that the cooperation of both countries affects all spheres of the life of the society, and at all levels, the GDR is today, after the USSR, our greatest trade partner. Mutual cooperation and specialization are also reaching high levels. Bohuslav Chnoupek said the new agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation--the 96th international legal contract between the two countries--will also contribute to raising the levels of mutual cooperation. Bohuslav Chnoupek described the all-round and mutually advantageous cooperation with the fraternal German Democratic Republic as one of the key moments of Czechoslovak foreign policy.

Oskar Fischer said that the meeting will further assist the development of cooperation of both our countries on the side of the USSR and will contribute to translating the coordinated foreign policy of the community of socialist states into tangible results in the interests of peace and socialism. Oskar Fischer paid high tribute to the outstanding deeds and efforts exerted by the working people of Czechoslovakia for a further flowering of their homeland. We are filled with pride and joy, Oskar Fischer said, that the internationalist cooperation of the GDR and Czechoslovakia bears good fruit and contributes to the development of both countries and strengthens the community of socialist states.

More on Chnoupek Talks

LD191728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks took place at Cernin Palace in Prague today between the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer. The two ministers said that the major task in international relations is systematic and patient work toward the comprehensive disarmament program of the socialist countries. They stressed that they will continue to strive to insure that its individual components are reflected in UN resolutions and in other international documents.

In collaboration with the other countries of the socialist community, they intend to oppose all attempts at jeopardizing attempts at disarmament. The talks, which passed in a traditionally friendly and cordial atmosphere and revealed full identity in all questions discussed, were attended by senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the two states.

Received by Strougal

LD192345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, today ends his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. At the close of the visit, he was received by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, who informed him of the main tasks to be implemented by Czechoslovakia this year and about the intentions and questions connected with the preparations of the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy for 1981-1985. He also highly praised the results achieved in developing relations between Czechoslovakia and the GDR which are increasingly reflected in close cooperation between the two countries in the political and cultural spheres and international affairs.

Departure for Berlin

LD192356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, ended tonight an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague for Berlin by air. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PDRY PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Cooperation Protocol

LD191150 Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, April 19--Czechoslovakia will supply the Yemen People's Democratic Republic with equipment for radio and film and for the construction of industrial plants, under a protocol signed here today.

Czechoslovakia will also assist democratic Yemen in geological research and the implementation of agricultural projects within the latter's first Five-Year Plan.

The protocol, signed by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Minister of Communications Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, provides for the preparation of a long-term trade agreement, the establishment of a mixed commission and cooperation in tourism.

Present at the signing ceremony were Premiers Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani of the PDRY.

Husak Meeting

LD192248 Prague CTK in English 1828 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received today in the presence of Premier Lubomir Strougal the visiting premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani.

During the friendly meeting, they discussed relations between their countries and possibilities of their overall promotion and deepening in all spheres of joint interest. The talks also covered several questions of the present international situation the solution of which should contribute to the safeguarding of security and peace in the world.

CTK Interview

LD192249 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The importance of strengthening the friendship and alliance of Arab countries with socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union, in the struggle against the imperialist-Zionist plot was stressed by Premier of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani before departure today.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, who arrived here on Tuesday for an official visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Lubomir Strougal and other top Czechoslovak officials.

In the interview granted to CETEKA before departure, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that his country had been rejecting Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's policy towards Israel since his visit to Jerusalem. The policy of capitulation is rejected also by the Egyptian people, the premier said and expressed his conviction that the Egyptians will be capable of averting all consequences of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani said that his visit to Czechoslovakia gave a new impulse to the development and strengthening of militant solidarity of both countries.

He stressed the importance of his talks with Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal, and said that both sides have identical views on the questions discussed.

The premier of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic also appreciated the importance of the protocol on expansion of cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological spheres which was signed here today.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani also spoke in short about the four-point program of his country. Under it, a party of the working class--the Yemen Socialist Party--was established last year. This year, democratic Yemen started to implement the Second Five-Year Plan. Contribution to its realization will be made also by Czechoslovakia.

Premier Muhammad recalled that the first free, direct and democratic elections to the Supreme People's Council of Yemen took place in his country last year. They showed the support of the (?working) people for the revolution, party and its line.

MORE ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

Husak Address

LD171435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic at the opening session of the Interparliamentary Union in Prague--live]

[Text] Esteemed guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades.

I am very pleased to be able to welcome to the CSSR the participants in the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union and to greet you most cordially on behalf of all Czechoslovak people as well as on my own behalf. I ask you to convey our greetings together with the wishes of peace and successes also to the nations of your countries.

We appreciate the fact that the Interparliamentary Union decided to hold its session, which is to discuss many important topical issues facing the present-day world, in Prague. We see this decision as a recognition of the active contribution of Czechoslovak deputies, who are guided consistently by the principles of the peace policy of our state and who have complete regard for the feelings and attitudes of the citizens of our country, in the activity of your organization.

The traditions of peace, friendship and cooperation are deeply rooted in the history of the nations of Czechoslovakia from this country, as early as in the 15th century, on the threshold of modern history, a (?declaration) was launched by the Czech King Jiri from Podebrady, based on the ideas of peace and cooperation among European states.

The people of Czechoslovakia experienced centuries of national and social oppression and struggles for national liberation against exploitation and poverty. In their memory also are both world wars and, in particular, the immense sacrifices made in the struggle against fascism.

After the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army these national and social struggles culminated in the sovereign decision of the Czechoslovak people to embark on the path of building a socialist society and to develop further friendship with the people of the Soviet Union, which has taken root so deeply and firmly at the time of the common antifascist struggle.

On the road of socialist construction we have achieved results that have radically changed life in our country. The positive results of our economic policy, the all-round development of the country from the basis of a high material and cultural standard of living and of strengthening the securities of life of the working people and their material guarantees. The unity of our nations and nationalities is growing in strength and our socialist democracy is deepening. Although the building of socialism is not, naturally, without problems, the determining and characteristic features of our society are its dynamic development, optimistic future outlook, genuine freedom and the safeguarding of the rights of the working people, which find their expression in the broad and active participation of our people in the administration and management of state affairs.

I believe that in the course of your stay in our country you will have an opportunity to see for yourselves at least a part of this.

In order to realize further successfully the program for socialist development, the Czechoslovak people need favorable international conditions and the safeguarding of peaceful development in the world. In this our interests and needs are fully in keeping with the interests and needs of nations throughout the world. We are filled with profound satisfaction at the fact that our young generation has not experienced hardships, and we regard it our highest obligation to contribute with all our strength to insure that wars are permanently excluded from the life of mankind. The foreign policy of our state strives constantly to bring this about--the similar policy which shares actively in the effort to strengthen peace, ease tension, develop mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries regardless of their social systems.

These principles are consolidated also in the constitution of our state, and Czechoslovakia works in this direction also in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Our people have therefore welcomed the positive results achieved in the development of the process of easing of tensions, which has been successfully brought about especially on the continent of Europe. The CSSR is fulfilling responsibly all measures agreed upon in the Helsinki conference Final Act, which we regard as a long-term, solid base on which to strengthen peace and security and on which to develop international cooperation. In the course of the period that has elapsed since the conference, it has once again been proved that in the present-day world the only feasible way for solving international problems is by talks in which due regard is paid to the justifiable interests of all participating states. The experience of the past years repeatedly confirms that only in an atmosphere of trust, in having due regard to existing realities, is it possible to expand both multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sphere, which is of benefit not only to the participating nations but also to the common cause of peace and progress

We feel, however, disquiet about the fact that there are still at work in the world forces who do not wish this development well and who are trying to raise artificial obstacles in its path. This is manifested especially in that sensitive area as are the talks on military relaxation and disarmament. The opponents of the relaxation of tensions have not given up the idea of using military force, including the most modern means of mass destruction and the annihilation of people, in order to push through their power interests. This is why in a number of countries there continues a feverish arms buildup and the accumulation of arms. This fact is the more serious because in the present-day world there exist numerous hotbeds of international tension. This is why we regard as the most urgent and burning task, which concerns the whole of mankind, the halting of the feverish arms buildup. The Moscow declaration of the member states of the Warsaw Pact of November last year, which contains a whole number of realistic ideas and proposals, whose realization would insure progress on this key sector of relations among states at the present stage also has placed a prime importance on solving this problem. We are convinced that every progress in this sphere would not only contribute significantly to averting the threat of a nuclear war but would also release much needed resources for speeding up economic and social progress, thus resulting in a strengthening of trust and creating more favorable conditions for the further development of cooperation among nations.

A reduction in the spending on arms would undoubtedly manifest an improvement in the living conditions of people in all countries throughout the world. It would facilitate and speed up the solution of important problems of education, health, energy the protection of living environment and other areas of human activity.

Realistically thinking people are coming round to agree increasingly with the view that in the conditions of the present-day world the only reliable way of insuring the security of individual states and the whole international community is not a further arms buildup but a resolute disarmament drive.

We are far from underestimating the political difficulty and technical complexity of the talks on specific disarmament measures. At the same time we are, however, convinced that there exists a realistic possibility of working out such agreements on disarmament which would respect the justified interests of all participating states and, above all, their demand for safeguarding their equal security. After all, it is people who invent and manufacture arms, and it must be in their strength to halt their further accumulation and to take steps to liquidate them.

We follow with a great deal of attention the development of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and we would like to believe that these talks will be completed soon by the signing of the relevant treaty and its ratification. We share the conviction that this step would create a favorable atmosphere for the solution of other disarmament problems.

We are greatly interested in overcoming stagnation at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Czechoslovakia, as a direct participant, will continue to contribute actively and constructively to the effort aimed at achieving progress in these talks.

We positively assess the results of last year's special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and support proposals to hold a world disarmament conference, which could also contribute to progress in the talks on this issue.

Our people give constant attention and resolute support to the just struggle of nations for freedom, independence and social progress. This struggle, which since the end of World War II, in particular, radically altered the face of the world, confirms convincingly that the pushing through of the inalienable rights of nations is a historic process which cannot be halted.

We fully support the just struggle for the liquidation of all forms of racial and national oppression, the effort to overcome backwardness among developing countries and the reconstruction of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The Czechoslovak people have resolutely condemned the armed Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and other actions of the Chinese leadership which not only endanger the peaceful life of the people of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and other Asian countries but also pose a serious threat to world peace. We stand firmly on the side of Socialist Vietnam, in its effort to bring about a just peaceful settlement of the situation, and wish the long suffering fraternal people of Vietnam and other countries in that area peace and prosperity.

Firm and unchanged, too, is our support for the just and comprehensive settlement of the crisis in the Middle East which presupposes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab countries, the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to form an independent state, the safeguarding of the independent existence and the development of all states in this area. We proceed from the premise that no separate agreements can insure a lasting peace there.

The Czechoslovak people feel deep sympathy for the effort of the countries on the African Continent to overcome the difficult legacy of colonial rule. We manifest our full solidarity with their struggle for strengthening their political and economic independence and help in accordance with our possibilities in their development.

As hitherto we will continue to support the just national liberation struggle of the people in southern Africa.

Esteemed friends, I am profoundly convinced that safeguarding peace and achieving progress in the solution of further fundamental and vital issues concerning mankind is in the interest of all nations and states regardless of their different social systems. This common interest can become the basis for a common course of action and the seeking of realistic and generally acceptable ways of solving them.

The United Nations ought to play a more important role in the effort aimed at bringing about a collective course of action of states--members of the international community--in the interest of safeguarding international peace and security. Besides the United Nations, the entire network of existing international organizations also serves this noble endeavor. An important place among them belongs to the Interparliamentary Union, which associates representatives of parliaments from all continents and which during the past few years has championed on more than one occasion the solution of burning international issues. We value the contribution which the Interparliamentary Union has made to the common struggle for strengthening peace, and proposals and recommendations which your organization has made in support of easing international tensions and in the sphere of disarmament and the comprehensive realization of the conclusions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the further development of international cooperation based on equal rights, which is of benefit to all participating states and which at the same time is contributing to the creation of a material base for a stable peace.

We would like to wish that your deliberations in Prague also take place in this spirit. We are aware of the fact that the voice of parliamentary representatives and the considerable influence which it has on the policy of governments is very significant. It can be an important impulse for achieving progress in the solution of serious problems facing mankind today. This is also borne out by the fact that your spring session will discuss apart from disarmament other issues also whose solution can contribute to the improvement of the international climate and a more peaceful life for the people.

We would be pleased if your deliberations, which you are begining today, become an effective contribution to the noble cause of peace, relaxation, friendship and cooperation among nations. I am convinced that Czechoslovak deputies will as hitherto contribute actively and with initiative to this effort. Please accept my most sincere wishes of success in this responsible work of yours. Thank you. [applause]

Indra Address

LD171522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0820 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Speech by CSSR Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra at opening session of Interparliamentary Union in Prague--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President of the republic, esteemed delegates and guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends.

On behalf of the Federal Assembly, its deputies and leading functionaries, I welcome you all to the CSSR. It is an honor for us that you have decided to hold your spring session in Prague, which we take to be an expression of your faith in our parliament and appreciation of the positive activity of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union. I assure you that we will do all to create the best possible conditions for your responsible work.

Comrade Gustav Husak, president of our republic, has explained realistically the principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy: Its essence is the effort to contribute to the efforts of the Soviet Union, socialist countries, the nonalined movement and all peace-loving and realistic forces for the protection and strengthening of peace, for understanding and all-round cooperation among states with different ideologies and social systems.

This is why we pay high tribute to the work which the Interparliamentary Union has done already in this respect. We recall all three regional conferences in support of the talks between governments on security and cooperation in Europe. We appreciate especially the resolution which the Interparliamentary Union adopted at its 64th conference in Sofia on the role of parliaments in the efforts toward further relaxation of international tension and disarmament. The appeal of this conference to governments which signed the Helsinki Final Act to review speedily new measures to avert nuclear wars, including an agreement that they will not be the first to use against one another nuclear--and, let me add, any other--weapons; this appeal should not be forgotten. Its adoption would without doubt facilitate the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

We are glad that the Interparliamentary Union, at its Prague conference also wants to pay attention to the most noble goal--the guarantee of peaceful cooperation, above all, by way of disarmament in the spirit of the results of the 10th extraordinary session of the United Nations. This effort has our active support, as Czechoslovak diplomacy proves in multilateral and bilateral talks.

Ending the armaments race, abolishing weapons of mass destruction, devoting the vast means at present consumed by armaments to the welfare of the people, protecting the peaceful life on our planet--this is the most valuable service for children, young people and mothers. In addition, there are many problems in the comtemporary world connected with mothers and the young generation, whose solution deserves the attention of all mankind, governments, and parliaments of all countries.

The Czechoslovak delegation is ready to contribute at the current session of the Interparliamentary Union to the adoption of such a document which this problem deserves in connection with the aims which the United Nations has linked with the International Year of the Child. I believe that in this we can make use of the rich experiences which we have at our disposal in our country. In both the legislation and the practical activity of Czechoslovak society we have achieved great successes in protection of the family, care for mothers and children if we talk about the creation of material conditions, health services, preschool education and education.

The aim of contributing to understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations by education and the activity of the information media has our full support. At the very beginning of the creation of the socialist legal code the Czechoslovak Parliament adopted a law on the protection of peace, according to which the propagation of war and fascism is one of the worst crimes. This was the result of the painful experiences of our people who after the last war were left grieving for 360,000 dead, not to mention the consequences which imprisonment had for further hundreds of thousands of citizens and the vast economic losses. We take consistent care that in education the ideals of peaceful cooperation, which are a binding or ethical norm also for the Czechoslovak information media are respected.

The Czechoslovak Parliament has expressed with satisfaction agreement with the ratification of the multilateral agreement adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1967, which amends the principles of the activity of states in the research and exploitation of space. We are pleased that the Interparliamentary Union at its session in Prague will deal also with the problems of the space law. This is even more topical for us because as a result of cooperation with the Soviet Union little Czechoslovakia has become the third country of the world to have a citizen who has been to space. We have, as you know, our own Czechoslovak satellite which carries out important scientific tasks. We believe that space, in the interests of science, should be open to all nations of our planet, and that its penetration is to serve cooperation and understanding, and should never be used to harm mankind and the interests of peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear guests: Allow me to express a belief that the session of the Interparliamentary Union in Prague will be a fruitful one. We also look forward on this occasion to broadening further our rich international relations of our Federal Assembly and that we will make a new personal friendship with many colleagues.

We have always been of the opinion that deputies, in harmony with the will of their voters, have a very responsible task in the efforts for the relaxation of political tension, for disarmament and all-round peaceful cooperation. In this spirit, Czechoslovak deputies are ready to carry out their pleasant duties as hosts at this year's spring session of the Interparliamentary Union. I wish your session a total success, I wish each one of you to take with you from Czechoslovakia the best memories. [applause]

Discussion on Space Law

LD191120 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prague--As many as 810 delegates and guests are taking part in the spring meeting of the council and committees of the Interparliamentary Union here, so that the meeting is one of the most strongly attended ones in the union's history. According to the secretariat of the Interparliamentary Union, Czechoslovakia hosts 72 delegations of national groups of the Union. The committee on parliamentary, juridical and human rights today dealt with the legislative aspects of outer space law. Joan Nieman of Canada spoke about ways and means in which information gained through artificial satellites could be passed on to the countries which do not have communication satellites. The delegate called for the elaboration of legal norms for the use of nuclear energy in outer space. French delegate Leon Jozeau-Marigne supported the idea of expansion of international outer space cooperation and transferring of all knowledge to "non-cosmic" countries.

Romanian Deputy Constantin Teodorescu said that his country supports all UN resolutions on the peaceful use of outer space. He stressed that the moon must not be misused for military purposes either. Soviet delegate Stanislav Sabanieyev said that the already concluded international conventions and agreements on outer space must be ratified by many more countries.

He also spoke about Soviet representatives' work in the UN subcommittee on outer space and about the Soviet proposal that the border of outer space start at an altitude of 100-110 kilometers above the ocean surface. The necessity for the exact demarcation of this border was emphasized also by U.S. delegate J.J. Pickle. Polish deputy Ryszard Wojna dealt with television transmissions through stationary satellites and stressed that these satellites must not become an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SRV TU DELEGATION'S VISIT

Solidarity Support

AU182111 Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Apr 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Report signed "VTR-MKA": "Marked by Unshakeable Solidarity"]

[Summary] "A delegation of the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Vietnamese Trade Unions [CVTU] led by Nguyen Van Linh, Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the CVTU Executive Committee, arrived in Prague on Saturday [14 April] at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO]. Other members of the delegation are Nguyen Thuyet, secretary of the CVTU Executive Committee, and Vu Thi Chien, a hero of the battles against Chinese aggression."

In the afternoon talks between the two trade union delegations opened in the Prague trade union hotel "Budovatel." The URO delegation was led by URO Chairman K. Hoffmann and its others members were L. Abraham, first URO deputy chairman and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council; URO Secretaries F. Brabenec and V. Kozik; L. Opatrny, head of the URO International Department; URO Presidium member E. Strnadova and J. Vilhelm, head of the URO Chairman's Office.

URO Chairman K. Hoffmann expressed the admiration of the Czechoslovak working people and trade unionists for the heroic battle of the Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggression and stressed that the Sofia session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions demonstrated anew the unshakeable solidarity of working people throughout the world with the Vietnamese patriots.

"In his answer Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed that the Vietnamese trade unions regard the visit to Czechoslovakia as a great honor and highly valued the solidarity and aid of our trade unions and working people in the battle against the aggression of the expansionist rulers in Beijing. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed: 'We know that the Czechoslovak people have been manifesting their unshakeable solidarity with our battle against the aggression, that they have expressed their support in mass actions and by voluntarily donating blood and working extraordinary shifts in plants, which was a great encouragement in our battle against the aggressors. We would like to make use of our visit to express our great gratitude to the Czechoslovak working people, the revolutionary trade union movement and the CPCZ, headed by Comrade G. Husak and to consolidate the fraternal relations between the working people of the two trade union organizations.' He stressed that today when the Chinese hegemonists are ganging up dangerously with reactionary imperialist circles against the interests of world socialism, the need arises to consolidate unity of the countries of the socialist community, of which the Soviet Union is the firmest prop."

On 15 April the talks continued at Kolodeje Castle near Prague. "In the course of the talks the chairman of Vietnamese trade unions reported on the situation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the victory over the Chinese aggressors and on the efforts of the Vietnamese trade unions in mobilizing the working people in order to fulfill all tasks under the present particularly difficult conditions. He highly valued the international solidarity with the just struggle of the Vietnamese people."

The Vietnamese guests made then a sightseeing tour of Prague. On 16 April they visited several places in West Bohemia.

Received by Husak

LD200536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions, led by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions. Present at the meeting was Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In a cordial, comradely conversation the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against Chinese aggression was stressed, and the expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership, which endangers peace not only in Southeast Asia but in the whole world, was condemned. In this connection the solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the people of fraternal Vietnam was stressed. Experience from the work of both trade union organizations and the tasks awaiting them in the current stage of the construction of a socialist society also were discussed at the meeting.

Officials at Solidarity Meeting

LD191122 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Solidarity with the valiant Vietnamese people was expressed here today at a meeting of the working people and youth of the Czechoslovak capital. The event was attended by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium members, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann and communist party city committee in Prague First Secretary Antonin Kapek.

The participants welcomed a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions led by its Chairman and Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo Member Nguyen Van Linh.

Nguyen Van Linh appreciated the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries given to Vietnam.

Karel Hoffmann stressed that the failure of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam is a convincing proof that the unity and combat resolve of a people, united around a communist party, and effective international solidarity and real proletarian and socialist internationalism are also now a necessary reliable condition of success. The aggressive policy of Beijing arouses a wave of solidarity with and support for Vietnam throughout Czechoslovakia.

HUSAK ADDRESSES NORTH MORAVIAN DELEGATION OF WORKERS

LD200647 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of working people of the North Moravian region led by Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the party's regional committee.

At the beginning of the meeting Comrade Miroslav Mamula acquainted Comrade Gustav Husak with the fact that working people of the region, by successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1978 plan, implemented the goals of the socialist pledge taken in honor of the 30th anniversary of Victorious February. He then spoke about the efforts of workers in industry, mining, the building industry, agriculture and other branches to fulfill the tasks of the plan this year. As shown by the first quarter results, conditions exist for the region to make good the January shortfall in production by the May Day celebrations. Communists and all working people of the region are now concentrating their efforts on securing a comprehensive fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan tasks this year and on creating favorable conditions for fulfilling the overall tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan next year.

The chief secretary of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee presented Comrade Gustav Husak a pledge of the working people of the region to fulfill and, in favorable areas, to overfulfill the 1979 plan, which is based on pledges of individuals, enterprises and districts. By its fulfillment the North Moravian region will exceed in the fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the planned production of goods by Kcs350 million, building construction by Kcs25 million, and agricultural production by Kcs21 million. Miners are pledging to extract 140,000 tons of coal over and above the plan, coking workers to produce 18,000 tons of coke over and above the plan, and metallurgical workers to smelt 2,200 tons of pig iron over and above the plan.

In concluding his address, Comrade Mirsolav Mamula stressed that communists and non-party people in the North Moravian region have full confidence in the policy of the CPCZ and support it actively by their work. They are aware, he said, that the Leninist policy of the party Central Committee, the course on which the party embarked after the April session in 1969 when Comrade Gustav Husak had been elected to head the party leadership, created decisive preconditions for the successes achieved in the past 10 years. It is the basis, too, for further developing our socialist society. At the same time, he expressed thanks for the concern which the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Gustav Husak personally devote to the development of the North Moravian region, and assured him that the communists and all working people of North Moravia will honorably fulfill the exacting tasks set for them by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

In his address Comrade Husak expressed thanks for the report and fulfillment of the regional socialist pledge taken last year. He stressed that the Central Committee highly values the support that the working people of the North Moravian region are giving to CPCZ policy and he voiced an appreciation of their efforts in fulfilling economic tasks.

He stressed the initiative and selflessness with which they are creating the necessary conditions for an overall fulfillment of the plan this year, and are making good the shortfalls in production in January. These efforts, which have been developed in all regions of the republic, were fully supported by the Central Committee's resolution at the session in March this year. At the same time, this session enjoined all party organs and communists in managing and social organizations to broadly develop efforts of working collectives in enterprises and factories aimed at fulfilling the tasks of this year's plan in all quantitative and qualitative indices, in quality and range.

The exemplary results of the North Moravian region's working people, and primarily the miners, confirm that it is a realistic task. We have the necessary resources and forces for the fulfillment.

Comrade Husak then recalled that the higher goals in production, in raising efficiency, must be set in order to satisfy the ever growing requirements of society, so that people live ever better in our country. We have achieved not negligible results in the development of living and cultural standards, results which are internationally acknowledged. Life, and above all changes in the world economy, bring constantly new demands and growing requirements on our economy. In the material-technical base, which we have built in the years of socialist construction, and, especially in the selflessness, knowledge and experiences of millions of our citizens, said Comrade Husak, we possess the necessary resources to allow us to look to the future with confidence and optimism.

However, in order to maintain and develop further our achievements in past years, it is necessary constantly to think how to assert higher productivity more rapidly everywhere, to concern ourselves with ensuring a further regular and upward development of our society and, above all, more resolutely to overcome weak spots in managerial, organizational and political-educational work.

Comrade Husak also stated that important anniversaries in the life of our nations are drawing nearer: The 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, the battles at Bukla, and the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army. On these occasions we will again recall the sources of the internal and external strength of our socialist system as well as the importance of our alliance and friendship with the USSR and the fraternal countries for the security and independence of our state, for guaranteeing a peaceful and calm life of our people.

In concluding Comrade Gustav Husak thanked the head of the delegation for the words of appreciation with which, in connection with the 10th anniversary of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969, he valued the policy and the work of the party leadership. We think about the results of the past 10 years not in order to celebrate them, but above all to recognize from which sources they resulted, and, especially, to recognize how to develop them further in fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th congress.

The main lesson of the past 10 years, said Comrade Husak, is that a successful development of our socialist society requires that the party possess a correct Leninist program, posses a firm and united leadership, and be able to gain the support of millions of people for this program. And in this we succeeded. Thanks to this, we defeated rightist and counterrevolutionary forces politically, restored the unity of the party, raised its combat readiness and capacity to act and succeeded in getting an overwhelming majority of working people to accept the program as the strength of the party, closely linked with the masses, is a reliable support of political stability and a successful socialist development of our party, a guarantee of its firm membership in the socialist community, a guarantee of a happy future of our people.

COLOTKA OPENS SLOVAK GOVERNMENT MEETING

LD200227 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic with functionaries from the national committees on implementing the decision adopted by the 15th congress in the sphere of national committees began in Bratislava on Wednesday afternoon.

The meeting was opened by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Government.

In his opening address Comrade Colotka emphasized the importance of the April meeting of the party Central Committee 10 years ago when the new party leadership was formed under the leadership of Comrade Gustav Husak. This meeting was the starting point for the consolidation of our society, and it became an important milestone of its all-round development.

In this connection Comrade Colotka underlined the mission of the national committees in strengthening the function of the socialist state and deepening socialist democracy.

HONECKER GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["Cordial greetings of our republic on Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] national day"]

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Damascus,

On the occasion of the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic, the 33d anniversary of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Syrian territory, I convey to you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and to the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party the cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people.

In solidaristic affinity, the GDR party, state and people are following the courageous struggle of the Syrian people which, under your time-tested leadership, esteemed comrade secretary general, resolutely advocates the vital interests of the Arab peoples and firmly opposes the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and the reaction in the Middle East.

I note with satisfaction that the close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, states and peoples have further deepened on the basis of our joint endeavors for peace, security and social progress, especially through your visit to the GDR.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, personal well-being as well as new successes in the Syrian people's struggle for a peaceful and secured future.

[Signed] Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER, STOPH GREET SAMRIN ON KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY

AU181411 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Message of Greetings to the People's Republic of Kampuchea]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, Phnom Penh.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we convey to you, the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the Kampuchean people the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

The crushing of the reactionary and anti-people Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime by the patriotic and revolutionary forces of Kampuchea under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation on 7 January 1979, and the founding of the Kampuchean People's Republic finally secured the fruit of your people's victory of 17 April 1975. Thus the concrete opportunity arose to build a peaceful, independent, democratic Kampuchea that will march toward socialism.

The GDR people follow with deep sympathy the great endeavors of the Kampuchean people for the normalization of life, in the reconstruction of their homeland and in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. Faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism the GDR will continue to grant the People's Republic of Kampuchea solidaristic aid and support. We are firmly convinced that relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will successfully develop and deepen to the benefit of our two peoples.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR,

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

MILITARY DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS IN BELGRADE

AU181413 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Belgrade (ADN dispatch)--On Monday [16 April] a delegation of the National People's Army [NPA] Main Administration was received in Belgrade by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistent federal secretary for national defense of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The delegation is headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy minister of defense and chief of the NPA Political Main Administration. At the beginning of the talk, Col Gen Heinz Kessler expressed his deep sympathy for the victims of the earthquake disaster in Montenegro. The delegation, which is to stay in Yugoslavia for several days, was received at the Batajnica Airport by Col Gen Dane Petkovski and other high-ranking Yugoslav officers.

FRG JOURNALISTS ENGAGED IN 'UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES' BERATED

LD192218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--As can be gathered from reports carried by the FRG mass media, some of the journalists accredited in the GDR were summoned to Bonn to receive further orders. It is too early to say what the result will be, but one thing is already certain: the much vaunted independence of the FRG media from the government is relatively insignificant. It is significant that at the show put on by the FRG journalists accredited in the GDR and Federal Minister Franke, State Secretary Boelling, Mr Bahr and several CDU-CSU politicians, they discussed questions that are not within the competence of the Bonn authorities. It is to be hoped that the journalists summoned to Bonn were not encouraged to continue their unlawful activities in the host country, the GDR. This applies especially to those who supply the FRG television services with material openly calling for the violation of GDR laws.

It has not escaped the notice of the GDR authorities that some of these people, inspired by the "greater Germany" notion, will do anything except carry out their duties as journalists. For these people, their employment by FRG television is apparently nothing but a cloak for their conspiratorial meetings in apartments and elsewhere, during which they try to persuade all kinds of elements to engage in provocative behavior against the GDR party and state authorities. It is evident that if the continuation of such unlawful activities, which are covered neither by the basic treaty nor the Helsinki Final Act, is encouraged, those concerned will have to bear full and total responsibility for the consequences. The only people talking about a violation of the exchange of letters to the basic treaty and of the Helsinki Final Act are the ones who observe neither the letter nor the spirit of these documents. As stated in the exchange of letters of 8 November 1972, they must, in the exercise of their work, respect the GDR's legal system. Some of the journalists who have been summoned to Bonn would be well advised to keep their feet on the ground. Media which consider it their principal task to "shower GDR citizens"--as it has been so nicely put of late--with Western propaganda, rather than inform citizens of the Federal Republic about the GDR, cannot expect any assistance from the GDR.

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS DISCUSSED

LD200450 Budapest MTI in English 1123 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 18 (MTI)--A joint Presidium session of the Hungarian section of the Soviet Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Soviet Section of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce was held in east Hungarian Debrecen on Wednesday. The meeting discussed Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, and economic and technical-scientific cooperation in the frontier regions. Assessing the present situation and development trends of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, it was stated at the meeting: According to the stipulations of the 1976-80 inter-state trade agreement and other deals, at the end of the current five-year plan the value of goods traffic between the two countries will exceed 5,000 million roubles per year. Mention was made in detail about the tasks and achievements of certain sectors. For organizing Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, exploiting of our possibilities and the exploration of new spheres of cooperation, the work of central directives organs alone is not sufficient, it was underlined at the joint Presidium meeting. Here the active cooperation and initiative of trade chambers which rally trade enterprises and industrial undertakings, are indispensable. The session also took up the expansion of economic and technical-scientific relations in frontier areas. They unanimously agreed that efforts should be made for stepping up goods exchange in the border areas.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR MINORITIES REVIEWED

LD200224 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 18, (MTI)--Under a recent decree of the Hungarian minister of education new tuition schedules will be introduced in Hungary's Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, and Romanian-language general schools in September, 1979. Neither the overall number of national minorities, nor their share within the whole of the Hungarian population are considerable: Estimates put the total of South Slav, German, Slovak and Romanian minorities in Hungary to 400-500,000, or 4-4.5 percent in the country's population. The latest - 1970 - census reported slightly more than 155,000 national minority citizens whose native tongue is not Hungarian. Still the country's relations towards its minorities are not determined by numbers and proportions: It is their attitude and practical role in realizing the country's economic, political and cultural objectives, that count. The new tuition plans comply with the above policy. What is most conspicuous about the changes is that a lot more disciplines will be taught in the minority tongues. In grades 1-4 of the general school pupils ageing 6-10 will have all their classes--except for Hungarian grammar and literature--in their mother tongue. The age group 10-14 will study the mother tongue's grammar and literature, geography, history, and music in the minority language. Apart from the above they will learn the terminology of the disciplines taught in Hungarian also in the native tongue. Most of the textbooks of these national minority schools will come from the mother country, but some will be translated from Hungarian. The introduction of new curricula started already in 1976 in schools which teach the national minority tongues as an extra foreign language only. Students show the greater interest in this type of school for learning the language of their predecessors: 296 of them operate in the country. The new tuition plan to come into effect in September in the secondary schools will also help popularization of the national minority languages as it gives pupils the option of taking up as a special class a minority tongue.

JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ GREET SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD162244 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 April, PAP--On the occasion of the national day of Cambodia, president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message of congratulation to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front for the Salvation of Cambodia and president of the People's Revolutionary Council.

The message said among other things:

We welcomed with great satisfaction in Poland the historical victory of Cambodian patriotic forces headed by the United Front for the Salvation of Cambodia over the Pol-Pot and Ieng-Sary homicidal regime, and the proclamation of the People's Republic seeing in (?it an) important factor of peace and stabilization in Indochina and the whole of South-East Asia.

We follow with sympathy and support the (?the progression to) normalization of the state and social life and the reconstruction (?of the economy) in the People's Republic of Cambodia.

We are convinced that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our nations and states will strengthen and develop, bringing mutual profits and serving the cause of peace and socialism worldwide.

GIEREK SENDS GREETINGS ON GUCWA'S 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD191500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and Sejm speaker, is 60 today. To mark the occasion, Edward Gierek addressed a letter of congratulations to Stanislaw Gucwa, which was presented today at a meeting at the ZSL Supreme Committee by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and secretaries of the party Central Committee Jozef Pinkowski and Zdzislaw Zandarowski.

BABIUCH RECEIVES GDR PEASANT PARTY LEADER

LD201022 Warsaw PAP in English 0906 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Apr, PAP--A delegation of the German Democratic Peasant Party (DBD) led by the party's chairman and vice-president of the Council of State of the GDR, Ernst Goldenbaum has paid a visit to Poland.

Ernest Goldenbaum was received by member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Deputy President of the Council of State of Poland Edward Babiuch. The meeting was attended by Chairman of the United Peasant Party CC and Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

The DBD delegation held also talks in the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party (UPP). The sides exchanged views on such questions as ideological-educational activity of the two parties and deepening of bilateral relations.

Ernst Goldenbaum and Stanislaw Gucwa exchanged information about commitment of the two parties' members and various initiatives undertaken by them with the aim of implementing resolutions of the 7th congress of the UPP and the 10th congress of DBD, concerning further shaping of advanced socialist society accordingly to the programme laid down by the workers' parties of both countries. The sides stressed their solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese nation and condemned the hegemonist and big power policy of aggression pursued by the present Beijing leaders which threatens the security of the whole world.

Both sides condemned all ventures undertaken in the FRG to put crimes committed by Nazis and war criminals under the statute of limitations. The sides highly appraised the efforts of the USSR and other socialist countries undertaken with a view to consolidating peace, detente and disarmament. In the face of attempts by imperialist forces hostile to detente, forcing the arms race the sides declared themselves in favour of the continuation of the process of detente which is the most significant issue of contemporary time. Disarmament ought to come as a consequence of political detente, it was said.

CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER PEREZ PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Wrzaszczyk Meeting

LD192146 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 April PAP--Vice-premier of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Humberto Perez Gonzalez stayed in Poland. During the talks with Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk he discussed the course of the to-date work on the coordination of Polish and Cuban plans for the years 1981-1985 and discussed main directions of Polish-Cuban economic cooperation in the next five-year period. Vice-Premier Humberto Perez Gonzalez stayed in the Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot conurbation where he visited the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia and the Port North.

Jaroszewicz Meeting

LD192148 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 April PAP--Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received vice-premier of the Republic of Cuba, Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Humberto Perez Gonzalez. They discussed steps to implement the decisions on further development of Polish-Cuban economic cooperation taken during the recent talks in Cuba between Polish chairman of the Council of Ministers and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC Fidel Castro. Present at the talks were vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Planning Commission Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk as well as the Cuban Ambassador to Poland Raul Delgado Fornell.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL ERGONOMIC DELEGATION

LD192140 Warsaw PAP in English 1734 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 April PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received a delegation of the organizational committee of the 7th congress of the International Ergonomic Association, IEA, headed by its Chairman Professor Jan Rosner.

The 7th IEA Congress will be held in Warsaw in August. It will be organized by the Polish ergonomic association. The congress will be attended by a few hundred specialists from 32 countries.

In the course of today's meeting, discussed were preparations for the coming event and the development of ergonomy in Poland. Henryk Jablonski assumed an honorary patronage over the August congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES SHORTAGES IN SUPPLIES

AU181447 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Jerzy Redlich article: "Regarding the Market Needs: What Do Improvements in Supplies Depend On?"]

[Summary] "In the first 3 months of this year the economy worked under difficult conditions. The repeated spells of bitter cold paralyzed work in transport and the power industry. There were troubles in raw material supplies to industry and in the distribution of ready commodities. This adversely affected market supplies. The plan for marketing was not fulfilled. Toward the end of February the value of backlogs in supplies totaled Z26 billion. Despite the arduous and selfless work in March, industrial enterprise collectives failed to compensate for the backlogs. In the first quarter market supplies fell short of the plan by more than Z20 billion. In the same timespan the population's cash resources were increasing at a pace close to the planned one and thus the population's incomes increased while the supplies of commodities fell short of the plan and in some sectors even below the 1978 level.

"Thus an improvement in market supplies is essential not only in economics but also is of great social significance. All industrial organizations--from the ministry to the enterprise--must consider making up the backlogs in market supplies as their main task. In individual industrial branches, the volumes of the backlogs vary. The machinebuilding industry is closest to the plan for market supplies and in the first half of the year it most probably will fully cope with its commitments regarding the market. In light industry the backlogs are the most significant. The market is experiencing an acute shortage of many knitted goods and garments, cotton fabrics, carpets, curtains and some kinds of footwear. The utmost must be done to compensate for these backlogs. It is imperative to invigorate the activity of industrial and trade organizations, to keenly assess the needs and to determine the most acute shortages. Taking into account the fact that the shortages of some manufactured goods are estimated at 20-30 or even 40 percent of market needs, raw material supplies evidently must be concentrated in line with the hierarchy of needs, primarily to increase the production of commodities most needed in the market."

Since the stocks of raw materials are insufficient for all needs, manufacturers jointly with trade workers must determine how to use them most advantageously. In this respect, a great deal depends on the efficiency of trade, since the stocks vary from region to region. In some regions there are surpluses of such articles as garments, footwear, household goods and even foodstuffs, while others are short of them. Some shortages have been caused by the lack of packing materials.

Industrial and trade organizations also must take pains to improve the quality of goods, since substandard production increases losses and lessens supplies. For 2 years efforts have been exerted in industry to restrict investment production and to increase production for market needs. In some branches--as for example in the machinebuilding industry--the effects of these efforts are already appreciable, but in many industrial branches and at enterprises the possibilities for changing the structure have not been used. Administrations and aktivs are bound to look for possibilities to increase production for the market needs. Supplies to the market invariably have priority in socioeconomic policy. The accomplishment of tasks in this sphere must rank among the main criteria to assess the activity of economic leaders at all levels.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO AFRICAN STATES

Machel Statement Before Mozambique Talks

AU191208 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Maputo, (AGERPRES) 19/4/1979--Greeting his guest, President Samora Moises Machel pointed out in the statement he made at the beginning of the Romanian-Mozambican official talks that the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu had a deep-going, particular significance. It expresses the friendship among all peoples, he said, the alliance of the revolutionary forces in changing the world. It is an opportunity for us to hail the international solidarity and the fraternal support the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people and government have always given to our people.

This visit is a moment that can lead to the strengthening of the links of friendship, of the fraternal relations between our parties, peoples and states.

Your visit to our country is an expression of the victory against imperialism, a confirmation of the truth that we are not alone in the struggle waged in this part of southern Africa, the Mozambican leader concluded.

Ceausescu Statement

AU191209 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Maputo, (AGERPRES), 19/4/1979--This being our first visit to Mozambique since the winning of your national independence, we would like to most warmly congratulate you on your great victory, President Nicolae Ceausescu said at the beginning of the Romanian-Mozambique official talks.

We wish to develop the relations of solidarity and collaboration existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the FRELIMO even before the winning of independence, in the struggle for national liberation, he said.

Undoubtedly, this visit is important not only for our bilateral relations, Nicolae Ceausescu assessed. It is also an expression of the solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, of the solidarity with the peoples in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in the struggle for independence and against racism and apartheid, the speaker went on.

We do want this visit to open fresh prospects to the development of the collaboration between our parties and peoples, in the spirit of militant solidarity, of the joint struggle for socialist development, for progress and peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu concluded, thanking for the particularly warm reception extended to the Romanian guests.

Dinner, Mugabe Attends

AU191207 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Maputo, (AGERPRES), 19/4/1979--On April 18, President Samora Moises Machel and his wife Graca Machel gave an official dinner in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit and members of the leadership of the FRELIMO and of the Mozambican Government also participated.

The guests also included Robert Mugabe, co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Present were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Maputo. During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, Presidents Samora Moises Machel and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

Machel Toast

LD191350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, 19 April (AGERPRES)--In the toast he proposed at the official dinner on Wednesday in honor of his guest, Samora Machel was highly appreciative of President Ceausescu's particularly important role in supporting the Mozambican people's fight. Receiving a delegation of the FRELIMO at a time when our victory was still far from being won, he demonstrated--the speaker said inter alia--that he actually recognized us as real representatives of our people. Highlighting the many-sided support Romania gave to the Mozambican people during its liberation fight and the construction of the country, he hailed in President Nicolae Ceausescu a comrade of arms, a friend of the Mozambican people, the revolutionary leader of a sister country. Even before Mozambique proclaimed its independence, soon after its liberation--he mentioned--President Nicolae Ceausescu raised our relations to a superior level, signing a solemn declaration with the FRELIMO, document which has guided so far the development of our relations of friendship and cooperation on a state line.

Next, Samora Machel referred to the current preoccupations of the FRELIMO, to the election campaign for people's tribunals, which will mark in essence the setting up of the new power bodies, and defined the development of agriculture and the building of an industrial groundwork of the country as fundamental objectives of Mozambique. The cooperation with Romania in various industrial and agricultural projects--he said--materializes our peoples' mutual assistance in their struggle for attaining the same goals. The complementary character of the two economies--the speaker opined--is indissolubly linked to the principle according to which they should be grounded on mutually advantageous relations. Mozambique establishes relations with all countries, with the socialist countries in particular, according to this principle.

Assessing that the present international conditions are favourable to the struggle for peace, socialism and national independence, the speaker underlined among other things that all progressive forces should rally for effectively backing the peoples' struggle against the racist regimes which are condemned by the whole mankind.

The People's Republic of Mozambique--Samora Machel stated--firmly fulfills its internationalist obligation to support the righteous fight of the people in Zimbabwe. The aggressions and massacres make us continue fighting more resolutely, crush the aggressors and their internal agents--he said

In conclusion, he expressed the belief that President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit would strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, parties and countries.

Ceausescu Activities 19 Apr

AU191201 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning laid a wreath at the monument to Mozambique heroes."

Upon his arrival, an honor guard presented arms. The national anthems of the two countries were played. A minute's silence was observed. After this ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu received the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Maputo who expressed great words of appreciation for the "dynamic and constructive policy of cooperation and understanding among nations promoted by Socialist Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

"The second round of talks began at the government palace of Maputo this morning between the two presidents. In the afternoon the high-ranking Romanian guests will visit the city of Maputo, economic enterprises and a museum. In the evening a gala performance will take place in the honor of the high-ranking guests."

Ceausescu, Machel 19 Apr Talks

AU192050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Maputo AGERPRES 19/4/1979--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front], president of the Republic of Mozambique, continued in Maputo on April 19.

Participating in the talks were members of the two delegations.

During the second round of talks, President Samora Machel presented the activity carried on by FRELIMO and the Mozambican state for the development on the road of building the new socialist society. Within this framework, the president of the Republic of Mozambique gave a detailed presentation of the present political situation, whose main characteristics is the structuralization of party organizations in all country's zones and through this, the ensuring of the entire activity of the state by the FRELIMO.

President Machel also approached the complex problems posed in the past as well as at present in the construction of the new society, following the gaining of freedom and independence, in the difficult conditions left behind by colonialists.

The president of FRELIMO mentioned the support Romania has [words indistinct] that the close friendship between the RCP and the FRELIMO gives the certain guarantee that the relations of collaboration and [words indistinct] will develop in the interest of both countries.

Referring to the international situation, President Samora Moises Machel underlined with satisfaction the resemblance or identity of Romania's and Mozambique's viewpoints on almost all problems confronting contemporary mankind. In his speech the president of FRELIMO presented the stands of the Republic of Mozambique towards certain processes and events taking place in the world, giving special attention to the problems in Africa and in southern Africa in particular, which is the area of broad and powerful liberation movements, of struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for the independence and sovereignty of all peoples.

Mentioning that the Republic of Mozambique has relations of friendship with all socialist countries, President Machel renewed his thanks as well as those of the FRELIMO, of the government and people of his country for the direct support the RCP, Romania's government and people have constantly been giving to the African people's liberation struggle for freedom and independence, for the building of the new socialist society in the Republic of Mozambique.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his thanks for the broad presentation of the preoccupations of the Mozambican party and peoples, addressed warm congratulations for the results scored in setting up and constantly strengthening the FRELIMO and wished President Samora Moises Machel, to the leadership and the militants of FRELIMO fresh and important successes in the struggle for the steady consolidation of national independence and sovereignty, for the welfare and happiness of the friendly Mozambican people.

The two presidents expressed in conclusion their full satisfaction at the particularly fruitful results of the visit and of the talks which open fresh and ample perspectives to the bilateral and international relations between the Romanian Communist Party and FRELIMO, between Romania and Mozambique, for the benefit of both peoples, of progress and peace the world over.

At the conclusion of the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu invited President Samora Moises Machel to visit Romania at the head of a Mozambican party and state delegation.

The invitiation was accepted with satisfaction.

Talk With ZANU's Mugabe

AU192055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Maputo, AGERPRES, 19/4/1979--On April 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu received in Maputo a delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] led by Robert Mugabe, ZANU president.

During the talk on the occasion, ZANU President Robert Mugabe conveyed a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu, to the RCP and the entire Romanian people, in his behalf, in the behalf of ZANU leadership, of its combatants, of the Zimbabwe people. Evoking the struggle of the ZANU against Ian Smith's regime, stressing the development of the liberation movement in that part of Africa, President Robert Mugabe expressed heartiest thanks and full gratitude for the solidarity and active support Romania and the Romanian people, the Romanian Communist Party have given to ZANU, to the Zimbabwe people's liberation struggle. In this struggle--ZANU president said--Romania is one of our best allies. The president of ZANU assessed highly the special support President Nicolae Ceausescu himself has given to the liberation struggle of the peoples in that zone through his actions on an international plane, through his firm, energetic condemnation of the colonialist, racialist and apartheid policies, of the racialist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury thus encouraging the peoples in that part of Africa in their righteous struggle for liberation, for the winning of independence.

The ZANU president also expressed warm appreciation of the Romanian people, of its achievements in the socialist construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, and cordially congratulated it on the 35th anniversary this year of the triumph of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection of August 23, 1944.

Thanking for the appreciation of Romania and the Romania people, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at this fresh meeting and assessed in turn highly the activity deployed by the ZANU, by the Patriotic Front in general, within the liberation struggle of Zimbabwe.

The Romanian president pointed to the need for intensified efforts for Patriotic Front to turn into a broad front of struggle, through the rallying of all forces declaring and acting for a radical, revolutionary change in Zimbabwe. What is essential--President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed--is that Ian Smith's regime be removed and a people's power be installed that should secure a new development of the country and end the old racialist and colonialist policy. For this, everything possible must be done so that broadest forces of the country be drawn in the struggle. While actively employing all political and diplomatic ways, the fight arms in hand for winning independence and freedom must be renounced.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the determination of Romania, the RCP and the entire Romanian people to further give full political, diplomatic and material support to the Zimbabwe people's liberation movement, so that it may win the soonest the victory in its just fight.

Joint Romanian-Angolan Communique

AU181335 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 16 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Joint Romanina-Angolan communique on President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to that country, signed in Luanda on 14 April]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Angola between 12 and 15 April 1979, at the invitation of Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Workers Party [WP] and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Comrade Maria Eugenia Neto.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu visited economic units and social and cultural establishments in Luanda and Lunda-Norte. The distinguished Romanian guests were met everywhere with particular warmth and enthusiasm, telling proof of the Angolan people's esteem for the Romanian people and their admiration for their president and for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as of the relations of traditional friendship between the RCP and the MPLA-WP, between Romania and Angola.

During the visit, official talks were held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Agostinho Neto in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete understanding. The talks were attended for Romania by: Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Enache,head of the RCP Central Committee chancery, member of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Mitea, counsellor to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, member of the RCP Central Committee; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, member of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Moraru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Angola; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Section; Eugen Florescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Ludovic Paun, deputy minister of health; Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Council of Women; Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, chairman of the Pioneers National Council; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Angola the talks were attended by: Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary in charge of the Organization Department; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary in charge of the Department for Economic Development and Planning, minister of planning; Alexandro Rodrigues (Kito), candidate member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of state for public order; Alfonso Vandunem (Mbinda), member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee, Central Committee secretary in charge of foreign relations; Manuel Pedro Pakavira, member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee, Central Committee secretary in charge of the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishing, minister of agriculture; Maris Mambo Cafe, member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee, director of the Central Committee Secretariat; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, candidate member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee, Central Committee secretary in charge of the Department of Cooperation, minister of foreign relations; Roberto de Almeida, candidate member of the MPLA-WP Central Committee, minister of foreign trade; Bornito de Sousa, national first secretary of MPLA-WP party youth; Venancio de Moura, deputy foreign minister; Pedro Van Dunen (Loy) [as published], minister of provincial coordination; Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry and power; Jose Augusto de Morais, minister of petroleum; Antonio Ferreira Neto, deputy minister of health; Humberto Machado, deputy minister of agriculture for forestry resources; Adolfo Nsikalangu, secretary of state for cooperation; Olga Chaves, member of the National Committee of the Organization of Angolan Women; Jose Maria, presidential secretary for military affairs; Celeste Natalia, presidential secretary for foreign affairs.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Agostinho Neto briefed each other on the activities carried out in the two countries for political, economic and social construction, and made a detailed examination of the current stage of bilateral relations, and of the major international issues of common interest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceasuescu expounded on the devoted work carried out by the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP, to implement the program on building the comprehenisvely developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism. Along this line, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania emphasized the important successes attained by the Romanian people in the many-sided development of economy, science and culture, in deepening socialist democracy, and in raising the living standard of the working people, of all the people.

In his turn, Comrade Agostinho Neto expounded on the profound political, economic and social changes wrought by the Angolan people, led by their revolutionary vanguard MPLA-WP, and on the firm support granted by the People's Republic of Angola to the people in southern Africa struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid. He highlighted the heroic struggle of the Angolan people to safeguard their revolutionary achievements against the plots of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist forces.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Agostinho Neto noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of militant solidarity, close cooperation, mutual esteem and respect established between the RCP and the MPLA-WP and between the two peoples continued to expand, in the spirit of the principles sanctioned in the joint declaration signed in Bucharest on 2 March 1975. The Angolan president expressed heartfelt thanks to the Romanian people, to the RCP and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the political, diplomatic, moral and material aid extended to the Angolan people and to the MPLA during the difficult years of the struggle for independence, and for the many-sided aid granted in the post-liberation years.

In the desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries and peoples even more extensively in the future, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Agostinho Neto signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola.

The RCP secretary general and the MPLA-WP president decided to expand and intensify cooperation at the party level, and for this purpose they agreed to sign a cooperation convention between the RCP and the MPLA-WP.

They also decided to develop more markedly cooperation between the mass, trade union, women's youth and Pioneers organizations.

Reviewing the current stage of bilateral relations, the two heads of state noted that the necessary requirements exist for further developing economic and scientific--technical cooperation, as well as commercial exchanges. At the same time, they stressed the need to expand cultural relations between Romania and Angola, so as to permit a better mutual understanding between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausesou and Agostinho Neto also discussed the important role played by the joint Romanian-Angolan commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation for intensifying and diversifying bilateral cooperation, and endorsed the conclusions of the first session of the commission, convened in Luanda during the same period.

Other documents signed during the visit were: The protocol of the first session of the joint Romanian-Angolan governmental commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation, the regulations governing the functioning of the commission, a cooperation agreement in the area of education, science and culture, and a protocol on agricultural cooperation.

Upon examining the current international situation, the two sides stressed the growing assertion of the peoples' determination to develop freely, as masters of their national resources and destiny, to oppose the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and oppression, and to build their life according to their own wishes, without any foreign interference, as well as to cooperate on the basis of full equality and in a climate of security and peace.

The two sides reasserted that the relations among all states must be solidly founded on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force; principles which are being increasingly recognized in the world as the only ones capable of securing peace, progress and prosperity for all peoples and nations.

The two-party-state heads stressed that one of mankind's current fundamental problems, and one of the essential conditions for consolidating world peace and security is to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, which should create conditions for equal cooperation among all states, and insure the rapid progress of the less advanced countries and economic, technical and social progress for all mankind.

They expressed their trust that the fifth UNCTAD conference in Manila will envisage specific measures to accelerate the process of establishing the new economic order.

At the same time, they emphasized the importance of the next special UN General Assembly session in 1980 devoted to the new world economic order, and pointed out that all the developing countries must strengthen their solidarity and unity of action and cooperate more closely in preparation for that conference.

Upon examining the situation in Africa, the two presidents expressed their profound concern about the escalating actions of the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and racist forces against certain independent and sovereign states on this continent, and aimed at halting the advance of the process of national liberation.

In this context, President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the militant solidarity of the RCP, of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of all the Romanian people, with the friendly Angolan people and with the other African front-line states, which are resolutely struggling to defend their revolutionary achievements, their national and territorial integrity against the repeated attacks of the racist governments in southern Africa.

The two presidents condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria government, and the fact that this territory, which is under international mandate, is used as a base for launching armed attacks against the People's Republic of Angola. They also censured Pretoria's maneuvers to install a neocolonialist government in Namibia, which constitute a refusal to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, and a flagrant flouting of the international community.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto reasserted their solidarity with and militant support of their countries for the Namibian people, led by their legitimate representative, SWAPO. They requested the immediate cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the integral application of the UN secretary general's plan on Namibia's independence. The two heads of state advocated intensified international efforts to adopt economic sanctions against the government in Pretoria, especially concerning oil exports, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola also spoke against the so-called internal solution in Zimbabwe, aimed at installing a neocolonial government and at preventing the Zimbabwe people from advancing toward the basic goal of their struggle, which is real independence. Reiterating their support for the Zimbabwe people and their legitimate representative, the Patriotic Front, the two heads of state denounced the so-called elections scheduled by the Salisbury government, and urged all the other states not to recognize any institution resulting from these alleged elections.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto condemned the South African apartheid system, which constitutes the most brutal violation of the basic human rights. They denounced any aid extended to the racist regime of Pretoria, especially the technical means for producing nuclear weapons, and stressed that this regime poses a constant threat to the independent African countries and to international peace and security. They expressed their solidarity with the people of South Africa who, led by the African National Congress, are struggling to eliminate the racist government of Pretoria, for their freedom. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto stressed that the imperialist forces continue to create hotbeds of tension in various areas of Africa, and reasserted their conviction that African problems should be settled through negotiations carried out in a spirit of solidarity, unity and cooperation, and in accordance with the principles envisaged in the OAU Charter. Referring to inter-African cooperation, President Agostinho Neto emphasized that the People's Republic of Angola is giving priority to the study of efficient forms of action designed to develop more extensively the technical, cultural and scientific cooperation between the African states, at both regional and pan-African level, as an important factor in consolidating the economic independence of the African countries.

Referring to Europe, the two party-state leaders stressed the need for intensified efforts to implement all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Document, and to adopt specific, efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which it is not possible to insure peace and security in Europe and to expand multilateral cooperation among all the states on the continent. The two sides stressed that strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe will have a positive impact on the international political climate, on peace and security throughout the world.

The presidents of Romania and Angola expressed anxiety about the exacerbation of conflicts in various parts of the world, and emphasized the danger posed by these conflicts for international peace and security. The two presidents reiterated their conviction that settling international conflicts through negotiations, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence among all states, paves the way for lasting, mutually advantageous and acceptable solutions.

Emphasizing their anxiety about the continued tension in the Middle East, the two presidents reasserted that a general, lasting and just peace in that area must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, on securing the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to have their own independent state, and on the guaranteed independence and security of all the states in the area. The two presidents believe that a general, just and lasting solution must be achieved with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Expressing the view that disarmament is one of the most important problems of the contemporary world, the Romanian and Angolan heads of state stressed the urgent need to adopt concrete measures to halt the arms race and effect a general, and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The two presidents stressed that the United Nations must play an ever more important role in settling complex international issues, safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the peoples, and developing an equal cooperation among all the countries. They spoke out for improving and democratizing the organization and for adapting it to the realities of the contemporary world.

The two presidents emphasized the important role of the nonalined movement--of which the People's Republic of Angola is an active member--in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for asserting the principles of national independence and sovereignty. Along this line, they expressed the hope that the forthcoming Havana summit of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries will contribute to consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of the movement, with a view to achieving its fundamental goals. The two heads of state reasserted their countries' determination to continue their fruitful cooperation in the international arena.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit paid to the People's Republic of Angola by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and expressed the view that the discussions held and the agreements signed on this occasion marked a moment of exceptional importance for continuously deepening and developing the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the MPLA-WP, between Romania and Angola, between the Romanian and Angolan peoples. The development of Romanian-Angolan relations contributes to strengthening international peace and cooperation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu warmly thanked Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-WP and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Comrade Maria Eugenia Neto for their great hospitality and the esteem and friendship they enjoyed throughout their visit. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu invited Comrade Agostinho Neto and Comrade Maria Eugenia Neto to pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be set subsequently.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-WP, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

SPECIAL LCY CC SESSION MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Working Presidium Noted

1D191440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Yugoslav Communist Party--LCY, of the youth federation, of revolutionary trade unions and of the progressive women's movement a formal session of the LCY Central Committee was held today in the Sava Center in Belgrade together with the Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the Presidium of the Conference of the League of Yugoslav Socialist Youth and the Presidium of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia.

The session was opened by Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and president of the republic.

Comrade Tito arrived at the Sava Center at 0945. At the entrance to the Sava Center he was welcomed by Branko Mikulic, Stane Dolanc and Mika Spiljak.

Comrade Tito's entry into the Great Hall of the Sava Center was greeted by the participants in the session with prolonged applause. At the beginning of the session the choir sang "The Internationale."

The working presidium of the session today was: Josip Broz Tito, Dusan Alimpic, Mahmut Bakali, Angel Cemerski, Dane Djuic, Stane Dolanc, Vjera Kovacevic, Branko Mikulic, Milka Planinc, France Popit, Vojo Srzentic, Nikola Stojanovic, Mika Spiljak, Vasil Tupurkovski, and Tihomir Vlaskalic. At Comrade Tito's proposal the session was chaired by Branko Mikulic.

Delegations of the Council of the Federation, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Yugoslav SUBNOR Federal Committee and the League of Communists of Belgrade took part in the work of the formal session.

At the beginning the participants in the session paid tribute, by observing a minute's silence, to our party's members and to other fighters for freedom and victory of socialism who had laid down their lives during the 60 years of revolutionary struggle.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and president of the republic, then spoke of the 60 years of revolutionary struggle of the LCY.

The participants in the formal session greeted the LCY president's address with prolonged applause. Then Branko Mikulic addressed Comrade Tito.

The formal session ended with the singing of the song "The Banner of the Party."

Tito Report

AU191520 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Speech by President Tito in submitting his report "Sixty Years of the Revolutionary Struggle of the LCY" at a joint festive session of the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav Trade Union Council, the Presidium of the Socialist Youth Federation Conference and the Presidium of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia held at the Great Hall of the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade--live; passages in brackets, supplied by Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0700 GMT on 19 April, were not read by Tito in the live relay.]

[Text] Comrades: We have gathered here today to mark the 60th anniversary of the forming of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the Union of the Yugoslav Communist Youth, the revolutionary trade unions and the progressive movement of women, in the revolution, which is continuing--because the struggle for further progress is an uninterrupted revolutionary process--these kinds of jubilees are primarily an impetus for continuing it since every genuine revolution must keep returning to its origins and experiences.

Today we are recalling the long and glorious path of our party so as to perceive even better and more comprehensively our tasks in the immediate future, to consolidate even more the unity of our ranks in the magnificent struggle for the freedom and independence of people, for socialist self-management in our country and for social progress and human happiness.

It is necessary to recall the path we have traversed because the people's awareness is frequently burdened by everyday problems which normally accompany every dynamic development. For this reason the greatness of the revolution and the radical transformation of the country and society which we have achieved is sometimes forgotten. This reminder is necessary because there are still people who try to disparage what has been achieved and thus to hamper our further socialist self-managing development.

This great jubilee is an opportunity to recall the most important stages of our 60-year struggle filled with constant battles and enormous casualties, temporary (?setbacks) and decisive victories. The formation of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1919 represents a historic turning point in the age-old struggle of the people's masses of our country against national oppression, social exploitation and for a better and happier life for the working people.

Viewed historically, six decades are not a long period of time. However, this is a period in which social changes were brought about through the revolutionary action of the Communist Party, or rather the League of Communists, social changes of an epochal importance. Suddenly, from being a backward country in every respect, as Yugoslavia was before the war, an industrially and agriculturally developed country, the SFRY, a free self-managing community of equal peoples and nationalities, appeared.

Comrades, the Yugoslav Communist Party developed from the revolutionary nucleus of the socialist movement and from the social democratic parties that appeared at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century in lands of the present Yugoslavia. Operating under the conditions of the very slow development of the capitalist way of production and of the modern workers class, these parties entered the period of great crisis of the world capitalist system which began with World War I without any great revolutionary traditions.

Only the great revolutionary shocks in the final stages of the war on which the Great October Revolution set the final seal, with the opening of the epoch of a socialist transformation of the world, followed by the spontaneous movements of the masses in certain countries, particularly in the Yugoslav lands, set in motion the process of ideological seething and of a strengthening of the revolutionary wings in these parties.

Under the influence of th se factors, as early as at the unification congress, or rather the founding congress of the Yugoslav Socialist Workers (Communist) Party, the orientation toward adopting the revolutionary path of social changes had won, and this was also expressed in the party's joining the Third Communist Internationale which was then formed.

The common state of the peoples of Yugoslavia betrayed their aspirations and expectations. This state was formed and built in an atmosphere of a brutal suppression of the revolutionary mood of the people's masses. The ruling bourgeoisie, primarily the great-Serbian bourgeoisie, took the road of building a system of the grossest possible exploitation, national oppression and political lawlessness. It goes without saying that the first condition for achieving this was the settling of accounts with the revolutionary workers movement and its vanguard, the Communist Party. The laws on the protection of the state proclaimed the activity of the Communist Party a crime, while communists were sentenced to long prison terms and were even executed.

The ideological maturing of the Communist Party and the finding of the correct roads of the revolutionary struggle represented an enduring and difficult process. This process was hampered not only by the remnants of the ideological inheritance of Social Democratic reformism, but also by dogmatism, which also burdened the leadership of the world communist movement--the Comintern--very early on. This dogmatism was particularly expressed in the well-known scheme on two stages of the revolution, something that diverted our party from the actual problems.

It is well known that the assessment that the conditions were mature for a bourgeois-democratic revolution in Yugoslavia originated from the Comintern, from the document of its fifth congress in 1928. This had a negative effect on the activity of the Communist Party. It is also well known that the Comintern stubbornly insisted later that we should not raise the question of social system during the national liberation war for, allegedly, this would be a part of the second stage, which would follow only after the defeat of the Axis powers.

The Yugoslav Communist Party opposed this assessment in practice. It was impossible to lead the masses in a liberation war without presenting them with a revolutionary prospect. In this connection, the correct position of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the national problem played a great role.

Comrades, allow me not to read this entire report because that would be too extensive, but rather I will read excerpts.

Immediately after the Obznana [the Yugoslav Government proclamation banning the Communist Party] in 1920 and the Law on the Protection of the State of 1921, which inflicted severe blows on our party, a start had to be made practically from the beginning. The numerous Communist aktivists, who remained consistent with the revolutionary path, began a struggle to adopt the organizational and ideological principles of building a legal cadre party and to find suitable forms for linking this party with the workers class and other strata.

In this connection and on the basis of problems pertaining to the program a fierce ideological struggle began. These problems were also the substance of the national party conferences held during the 1921-1924 period. Although the basic revolutionary parties were formed at that time, in practice the progress was slow. The greatest damage was caused by the well known factional struggles in the party leadership. The revolutionary course in the party which then appeared as a reaction to the factional struggles in its leaderships--the proponents of this course were workers-communists--led to a settling of accounts with factions.

The eighth city conference in Zagreb in 1928 was particularly important in this connection. This resistance to factions was inspired by the aspiration that the party should be more resolutely open to the workers class and other working strata, that it should abandon the plotting and sectarian methods of the past, that it should transfer its activity to work among the masses and that it should organize and lead the masses in their action for their everyday demands.

However, at that time this new course did not prevail in the life and work of the party. Soon afterwards the 6 January dictatorship followed which brutally attacked the Communist Party. The best cadres perished as victims of terror, while many others were sentenced to long prison terms.

The orientation toward creating a people's front adopted at the Seventh Comintern Congress in 1935 particularly contributed to widening the party's political platform. The strong activity of the party along this line, particularly the campaign for the 5 March elections in 1935, marked the party's first advance in the country's political life. The aspiration for a consolidation, for a successful political action, was expressed in the ever more resolute demands to eliminate differences between the organizations in the country and the leadership abroad.

At that time the predominant part of the leadership was made up of cadres which spent a long time as emigres abroad. Many of these cadres were burdened by factionalism, and even careerism, which developed in the system of the Comintern bureaucratic apparatus. A firm radical change in this respect was made with the decision of a consultative meeting of the leading aktiv of the Yugoslav Communist Party in Moscow in 1936 on moving the leadership to Yugoslavia and with the measures which we implemented to this end.

What was the most important feature of the party's activity at that time? These were great problems beginning with those which directly concerned the workers and the million-strong working people, then the demands for a democratization of the political life which with the increased aggressive pressure of the fascist forces was increasingly more threatened. On this basis, a wider revolutionary democratic anti-fascist movement had been created around the party.

Naturally, the condition for this was that the party itself should be organizationally and ideopolitically united to the greatest possible extent. For this reason we paid particular attention to the problems of internal consolidation. We resolutely settled accounts with everything that was factional and bureaucratic. As regards the provision of material support for the party's activity we relied completely on the party's sources in the country in our workers anti-fascist movement. We persisted in the complex struggle for removing the crisis regarding the position of our party in the Comintern and the danger of dissolving our party in the period of Stalin's purges.

In the country we organized party schools and courses. We destroyed the remnants of sectarianism.

With mass political work and with the strengthening of the party's influence we created the possibilities for increasing the party's ranks and for transforming its organizations into a leading force of the political activity of the masses.

Along with the deepening of the political crisis of the bourgeois system, the Yugoslav Communist Party elaborated its program of the struggle for a democratization and the defense of the country's independence. In this respect the Fifth National Conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party held in October 1940 takes a special place. This conference demonstrated that the party was ready and that without any hesitation it approached the events which were fateful not only for the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, but also for all of mankind.

Long before the aggression of the fascist forces the party undertook all measures to carry out its patriotic duty. When the Yugoslav Army collapsed, the party accelerated organized struggles against the occupier and its domestic servants.

The party's basic programmatic concept from before the war--the struggle for democratization and the struggle for the defense of independence--developed, after the occupation, into a platform of struggle against the occupier, for the liberation of the country and for the revolutionary transformation of the society. For the Yugoslav Communist Party this was the moement that marked the inevitability of a historic change of the leading class forces in Yugoslav society.

The successes of the armed liberation struggle throughout the country--as early as in the summer of 1941 it assumed the proportions of a general people's uprising and at the end of that year we already had 80,000 fighters, and this represented a unique example in enslaved Europe--confirmed the correctness of the Yugoslav Communist Party's line. At the end of 1942, even greater victories were won. The widest expression of these victories was the formation of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] as the general political body of the national liberation movement.

At that time the authority of the national liberation committees which the people adopted as their really own basis of the new state organization, the outlines of which could clearly be seen at that time, functioned throughout the country in an organized manner. It is well known that at the founding AVNOJ congress we gave up--at the Comintern's suggestion--our intention to proclaim the establishment of the highest legislative executive bodies. However, we did not fail to condemn the treacherous exile government in the documents of the first AVNOJ session and express the determination of the national liberation movement to resolutely resist its efforts to restore the old outdated system.

The great battles on the Neretva River and at Sutjeska and other victories won during 1943 marked a turning point in the development of our war and revolution. At that time the national liberation army developed into a strong army capable of bringing--within the framework of general efforts of the anti-Hitlerite coalition--the war on our soil to the final victory.

Based on these victories, the historical decisions of the second session of the AVNOJ in Jajce on 29 November 1943 marked a revolutionary change of authority and the birth of the new Yugoslavia. This time we informed no one because we were firmly convinced that this was demanded in the interest of our liberation struggle and revolution as well as in the interest of the antifascist struggle as a whole. Many of those beyond the borders of our country were not pleased by these decisions.

It is also known why this was so and thus it is not at all accidental that even today they still openly attack these decisions. All our peoples and nationalities had already unambiguously declared themselves in favor of the Jajce decisions by their armed struggle and by their sacrifices.

In addition to this, the entire world knows that we did not win the new Yugoslavia at a conference table but rather we won on the battlefield where every tenth person in our country died. It is further known that by the end of the war our army had 800,000 fighters. In one word, it is a historical merit of our party that, thanks to the incomparable heroism and self-sacrificing devotion of communists, it brought the national liberation war to its final victory and secured the essential prerequisites for the socialist development of new Yugoslavia.

Comrades, two basic strategic directions were clearly prominent in the policy of the Yugoslav Communist Party in the years immediately following the liberation: the struggle for the reconstruction of the war-devastated country and for the country's emergence from its inherited backwardness and the struggle to preserve its independence. This represented the task of insuring the continuity of our revolution expressed in the struggle of our party for the socialist self-managing nonalined Yugoslavia. The underdeveloped state of the material production forces and of the entire social superstructure and especially the existence of war devastation represented a serious obstruction to the development of our social relations. Supported by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people, the party mobilized the large popular masses in the reconstruction of the country and then also in fulfilling the voluminous development tasks envisaged by the First 5-Year Plan.

A great obstacle to these efforts of ours were the international relations developing in the cold war atmosphere and, in this connection, the difficult international position of our country. Following the pressure from the Western powers as early as at the end of the war and especially during the well-known Trieste crisis, the Cominform attack came in June 1948 and quickly assumed the proportions of a fierce campaign against the Yugoslav Communist Party and against our country lasting several years. Stalin's policy of subordinating the communist parties within the Comintern during the years on the eve of World War II found its crude expression after the war in relation to our country. It was hegemonism that was behind the slogan about the need for the monolithic unity of socialist countries.

The unwavering unity of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the unanimous support of the people in the resistance to the Stalinist pressure enabled our country to withstand all trials and overcome all difficulties. [few words indistinct] The Communists found the right answers about the causes of the crisis in the international workers movement which, as a result of the Cominform resolution and the anti-Yugoslav campaign, quickly opened up all the essential questions of theory and practice of socialism, that is, the questions about the state property and property in socialism in general, the dictatorship of proletariat as a state of the transitional period, the process of the withering away of the state, the socialist social relations, the place and role of the party, the relations between the socialist states and the communist parties, the international relations through the struggle for peace and so forth.

Seeking answers to these questions, our party worked [Tito corrects himself] elaborated the theoretical foundations of the further struggle for the development of the socialist social relations in our country on the basis of self-management. At the same time it asserted its views in the struggle for peaceful cooperation on the basis of equality and new international political and economic relations, something that later found a strong expression in the search for the nonalined policy.

Comrades, it is a historical merit of our party that it has reasserted the ancient slogan of the workers movement, the slogan of "factories to the workers." The transfer of state enterprises to management by the working collectives in 1950 represented a decisive step in clearing the road for a free development of the socialist social and economic relations.

In the early years of socialist construction when we introduced the system of state management of the economy, we knew that we were not establishing any kind of ideal socialist relations. We knew that this was only the beginning of a period of transition to a new society and that these relations would necessarily have to be further developed.

The practice of other states showed us that if it were retained longer than necessary such a system would hamper more and more development and bar the way to the prospects of the society's progress toward a free association of direct producers which represents the ultimate aim of the socialist revolution and the historical mission of the workers class. Accordingly, the system of state management had to yield its place to the system of workers' self-management. As the classics of Marxism, too, had foreseen it, the state had to begin to wither away in the administration of the affairs of social reproduction. Of course, if we had a clear and principled view, we could have immediately established such relations as we have now. However, it was essential for the workers to begin to manage their work and its results. Thus, the workers gained the necessary experience in self-managing practice and became increasingly more aware of the fact that their material and social position depends on themselves. This was simultaneously also the condition enabling them to gradually take over the administration of all affairs in society, to build ever higher forms of socialist social relations.

The 1974 Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor definitely and finally shaped the system of socialist self-managing socioeconomic and political relations and opened clear prospects for their further development. The Constitution also regulated the new relations within the federation and created the independence of the republics and provinces. This independence also implies full responsibility of the republics and provinces for the joint affairs of the federation, and for the firmness and stability of our socialist self-managing society. This was of great importance.

National equality was and has remained the foundation of and the condition for our unity. Of course, this is not something that is solved once and for all time.. These relations must be constantly supplemented and perfected. The principle of mutual agreements and accords on the basis of equality is closely connected with this. No matter how different the individual interests and especially the individual economic interests may be, past experience shows that they can be most fully satisfied precisely through democratic coordination and that the awareness of the common interests built in this manner has always prevailed over various tendencies of particularism and other similar tendencies. We will never make any concessions either to centralism or to particularism in regard to any question, including this one.

The delegate principle of decisionmaking represents the essence of our new political system. It is implemented in all spheres and at all levels of social decisionmaking both in the self-managing organs and in the organs of authority. The delegate system enables the workers class and the working people to really become the ruling political and economic force of the society. In a word, as a result of the continuous democratic development, our socialist [Tito falters] self-management has become a complete system of socioeconomic and political relations. Socialist self-management is a valuable experience and achievement of our workers class and the realization of its historical role.

Creating a classless society, socialist self-management is also asserting itself increasingly more completely as an economically effective system. This can be best seen in the results achieved in our postwar material and social development. With its 6.2 percent average annual rate of growth of social product in the 1947-78 period Yugoslavia is one of the countries which has shown the fastest economic growth.

In this period our social product increased 6.4 times per capita, [Tito corrects himself] by more than 4 times. This figure is particularly important if we bear in mind the fact that we started from the material base inherited from prewar Yugoslavia, which was one of the most backward countries of Europe.

If we compare our development in the postward period with the development achieved in the entire world during the same period, then it becomes apparent that the 1939 level of per capita social product in Yugoslavia was 30 percent below the world aveerage and that today Yugoslavia is about 34 percent above the world average.

Comrades, the development of self-management also requires the strengthening of the role of the League of Communists as a leading ideological-political force in society. Its mass character--it now has 1.7 million members--and its young character--considering the average age of its members--demand special efforts in ideological-political training. Without constant political and theoretical training members of the League of Communists will not be able to find their orientation under the very complicated conditions of internal development and the international situation.

The activity to introduce the principle of collective work in the League of Communists and the society as a whole is now in progress and this principle is based on the demand for the further democratization of work and relations in all organs and institutions of the system. This is of great importance for the society and the League of Communists because it should prevent the occurrences of group forming, careerism and bureaucratism about which we have already spoken. The principle of collective work also implies the development and strengthening of the responsibility and of democratic relations within the League of Communists.

The guarantee for real unity is primarily in the level of awareness and unity of the League of Communists and the workers class and the level of awareness and unity of all organized masses. This has always been demonstrated especially in crisis situations both in the distant and in the recent past. For this reason we must guard the unity as the apple of our eye because there are still many different enemies who are trying to break it. We must never lose sight of the fact that the League of Communists has the moral and political responsibility for the successful functioning of the socialist self-management, for the unity and entire development of our country. The League of Communists must be critical both toward social practice and toward its own work.

Under the new conditions the Socialist Alliance continues the tradition of the people's front. It is within the Socialist Alliance that the political initiatives, especially those concerning the self-managing agreements and accords, and many other social actions of interest for our citizens must be developed and democratically oriented. The Socialist Alliance's organizations should, to a greater extent, concern themselves with the every-day problems of the working people and citizens and they should concern themselves with questions of the living standard, supply and housing, the work of service activities and the like. In addition to this, the activity of the forums of the Socialist Alliance, which is constantly apparent in practice and in public--and this is good--can never replace the activity of the basis of the society which is not sufficiently felt in our society. The Socialist Alliance must also further develop the internal democratic relations and be open to all who are in favor of socialism and self-management.

The trade union federation has gained in public prestige through its involvement and the results achieved in the development of self-management. The existence of the various interests which we are talking about is manifested every day in the work organizations and at other levels. These various interests should be coordinated through political and social means.

It is only through conscious action and persistent efforts that one can insure the advance of our self-managing system in which the trade union federation plays a very important role. This role should be felt primarily at the grassroots, in the basis organizations of associated labor.

Along with the general transformation of the country, the social position of women has also changed. This is exemplified by the number of employed women as well as their participation in self-managing and other organs and delegate assemblies, although we cannot yet be satisfied in this respect.

With their views and their example, the communists should lead in the struggle for the greater social and political activation of women and the affirmation of their social role. This implies the taking of the necessary measures to ease the position of women, especially the employed ones.

The Socialist Youth Federation with over 3 million members plays a great social role. It is our duty to encourage the working and creative socialist orientation of our youth.

It is particularly important that the youths know how to appreciate the value of life in our self-managing socialist society and that they know how dearly we paid for freedom and independence.

The present young generation is itself a creator of revolutionary achievements which will serve as an example to the future generations.

I also want to remind you on this occasion that the defense of the achievements of the socialist revolution and the safeguarding of its socialist self-managing development has been a constant task of the League of Communists in the postwar period.

We have built a system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Marx' idea about the armed people is the basis of our system of defense, and it is permeated with the concrete socio-historic conditions under which our socialist self-managing society is developing. In the unified system of all-people's defense, the backbone of which is provided by the Yugoslav People's Army, the maximum involvement of all the social forces of the country, both human and material, is insured and this increases our defense power several times over.

Comrades, I would like to say something on this occasion about our policy in international relations. From the very beginning of the establishment of the new Yugoslavia, this policy has borne the democratic marks of our revolution--that is, it has manifested the aspirations of the people for peace, freedom, independence and equitable cooperation and against enslavement and domination of any kind.

The party has always proceeded from the fact that the struggle for our people's national and social liberation is firmly linked with the struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries and their struggle for social progress everywhere in the world. Therefore, the basic goals and principles for which our country and the LCY are fighting in international relations are not merely in line with the interests of our nations and nationalities, but also with the broadest forces of peace, democracy and social progress--the interests of the entire international community.

Therefore, Yugoslavia and the LCY have for decades been in the front ranks of the struggle for peace, international understanding and cooperation, for democratic political and economic relations in the world.

[Our country is active and consistent in its solidarity with revolutionary and liberation struggles and with the struggle for the national and social emancipation of peoples. The LCY has been waging a persistent struggle for many years to see that different paths are respected and that this becomes the legitimate law of the world process of socialism. It has also been struggling for equitable relations in the workers and the entire progressive movement, and for the understanding of peaceful coexistence as an irreplaceable condition not merely for world peace but also for the progress of socialism in the world.]

We believe that such an orientation in international relations and in the workers movement represents a way which insures the most favorable international conditions for the peaceful, independent and comprehensive development of our society in line with our democratic and humanist vision of socialism.

The independent and nonalined policy of our country and the LCY has proceeded and is proceeding from the historical tendency of our times--from the interests of the struggle of peoples and of progressive social forces for liberation from political and economic dependence and for social progress. Such a policy has proven to be historically correct and has been confirmed in practice.

[In a world divided into blocs and in which attempts are still made to resolve social, economic and political contradictions through the policy of force and foreign intervention, it has not been at all easy to carry out such a policy, and it is not easy today, either. We have been continually exposed to various pressures and attempts to make us submit to a policy not in the interests of our country and our movement. We have been and still are deeply convinced that the policy of bloc divisions cannot resolve a single fundamental problem of the world, nor can it provide prospects for the democratization of international relations for which the nonalined countries are fighting. Therefore, the policy of nonalinement, of which we were one of the initiators, represents our lasting orientation.

[The world today is marked by very deep and dynamic social upheavals. What is characteristic of all of them is the aspiration for the emancipation of peoples and countries and the creation of democratic international relations and social progress in general.

[Although it has been shown on numerous occasions that the will of the people for independence, comprehensive emancipation and free development cannot be halted, there are still those who do not see or do not want to see that people are no longer ready to accept foreign domination. It is precisely the opposition to these aspirations of the people that represents the chief source of international tension and conflicts. The resistance by reactionary and conservative forces to inevitable progressive changes is manifested in various forms, but their essence is the same: To preserve or to impose relations of dependence.]

The chief cause of negative events in international relations lies in what the forces of imperialism, colonialism and all other forms of domination and oppression do today when they attack the independence of countries and call peace in the world into question. One of the greatest dangers today are attempts to use the historically necessary social transformations, the struggle of the peoples for liberation, the problems in mutual relations among individual countries and so forth for bloc rivalry or for shifting the borders of spheres of influence by blocs and great powers in general. A particular danger in this is the resort to military action as well as attempts to gain one position or another by force and by external interference or intervention. Were such practices to be legalized, people would be left entirely at the mercy of the strongest, and the world would find itself on the brink of catastrophe.

[Dangers for world peace have been increasing recently. The process of the relaxation of international tension is stagnating. The crisis situations in the world are not being resolved and even more explosive ones are being created. The arms race continues. The problems of international economic relations are not being resolved. What is more, the international economic situation is getting worse. The gap between developing and developed countries is getting worse. The gap between developing and developed countries continues to widen. All of this carries the danger of new international shocks and conflicts with unforeseeable consequences. In a nutshell, the entire existing system of international economic and political relations is experiencing a crisis.]

Therefore, international relations must be changed in a direction which would contribute to the consolidation of the independence and equality of peoples. This must be the commitment not merely of the broadest circle of countries fighting for peace and equitable international cooperation, but also of all progressive and democratic political and social forces, parties and movements in all countries.

[Above all it is necessary to insure strict respect for the genuine independence of all peoples, their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for all rights which stem from the UN Charter. Particular effort should be made to see that the historical interests for peace and cooperation among independent equitable countries overcome the tendencies toward domination and the division of the world into blocs. This is the only way to avoid the dangers of international conflicts and to insure the real national interests of all peoples.]

It is precisely in the struggle for peace and progressive changes in today's international economic and political relations that the activity of nonalined countries is becoming increasingly significant. [Today the nonalined movement represents an irreplaceable factor which insures world peace and the development of international cooperation. In the documents of their conferences, the nonalined countries have developed the prospects and charted the paths for stable peace and the democratization of international relations.

[Therefore, it is our conviction that the interests of the working class and the broadest strata of the working people cannot be separated from the goals for which the nonalined countries are fighting. This is the reason why a growing number of countries of various social systems and varying degrees of development as well as progressive and democratic social and political forces in the world are orientating themselves toward these goals today.]

Understandably, the policy of nonalinement is not in line with bloc interests. Therefore, the nonalined movement is exposed to growing pressures. But, despite all of the pressures and despite the problems which a movement of such breadth and such far-reaching goals necessarily faces, its historical role is becoming increasingly significant. [Thus, although some of the members of the movement are unable to realize their more narrow interests within the framework of the movement, they still feel the need to belong to it. Deviations from the general course made at times by some individual nonalined countries cannot fundamentally threaten its strength and value.

[In present-day international conditions, it is necessary to fight as persistently as possible to see that the basic, and generally accepted, principles and goals of the nonalined movement are manifested as fully as possible in the foreign policy practice of all nonalined countries. This will contribute to the greatest possible extent to the consolidation of the unity and ability for action of the movement. And this unity has to be preserved.]

The nonalined countries are preparing now for the new conference of heads of state or government. They face many concrete tasks, the solution of which is of great significance for the further development of international relations as a whole. To truly succeed in this, I think that we must do everything possible to see that divisions and disputes on ideological and other foundations [which are alien to the nonalined policy] are not caused in the nonalined movement. Such disputes could be very dangerous for the movement. All of us in the movement bear a great responsibility--for all people of the world and for history--to continue to strengthen the policy of nonalinement and preserve the unity of the movement.

[The genuine revolutionary content of the nonalined policy consists precisely in the struggle against all aspects of political and economic domination, against all, both old and new, forms of dependence in relations between states and peoples. The Colombo conference stressed that only those people who dispose of their natural resources and the fruits of their work in a sovereign manner are truly free.

[The interests of nonalinement cannot be identified with more narrow, or bloc, interests either. The nonalined countries oppose this, just as they oppose the pressure on them to aline themselves in one way or another into blocs. The criteria for assessing the international activity of a country can only be whether a country--and to what extent--contributes to the consolidation of peace and the genuine independence of people and their emancipation and social progress. There can be no other criteria, ideological or otherwise, in the nonalined movement.]

The nonalined movement objectively strengthens the awareness of this. It also strengthens those social forces in the world which believe that existing contradictions can be resolved only on the basis of equitable relations and cooperation among all people. It is on this basis that the nonalined countries have been implementing up to now a high degree of unity. Thus, the nonalined movement cannot be divided into "progressive" and "conservative" countries, nor can it be reduced to someone's political "reserve." The movement is one of the fundamental independent factors of the progressive social transformation of the world in our times.

The movement of the nonalined countries exerted a decisive influence on the overcoming of the cold war situation and on the setting in motion of the process of the relaxation of international tension. [After all, the principles of nonalinement are present in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, which confirmed that these principles are in line with the interests of all countries. The significant role played in the process of relaxation by the nonalined and neutral countries of Europe should also be stressed.]

Relaxation is the only way leading to the consolidation of peace, equitable cooperation and security in Europe. In this way, it goes without saying, conditions are also being created for the settlement of other international problems through negotiations and agreement. Relaxation is the precondition for more rapid social progress by people in general because it creates broader possibilities for democratic cooperation and the more rapid release of potentials which contribute to the emancipation of people.

We, however, together with other nonalined countries, have been pointing out from the very beginning that this process must not be reduced to the settling of relations between the blocs. In that case, nothing would essentially be changed. The process of relaxation, unfortunately, has been stagnating for some time. One of the main reasons certainly lies in the fact that detente is restricted to relations between the most powerful powers and blocs and that it has not spread to all regions of the world and to all spheres of international relations, and that some countries have not accepted the essential aims of the relaxation of tension and have, therefore, not worked for their implementation. In addition, some have considered it to be a favorable opportunity to expand their own spheres of influence and interests.

What is therefore necessary is to make fresh efforts to have the relaxation of international tension revived and turned into a universal world process.

[In the same vein, it is high time that real negotiations on disarmament began. The existing talks, in fact, are still reduced merely to the determining of the upper limits of armaments. With their initiatives and efforts, the nonalined countries have achieved a start to the process of political discussions and negotiations on disarmament issues on a democratic basis at the United Nations. This path should be continued and there should be a struggle for general and complete disarmament.

[The issue of the more rapid development of insufficiently developed countries, above all through equitable economic and other types of cooperation, should also be resolved without delay. What they do not need is the so-called aid through which they are "generously" given some insignificant portion of that which is being taken away from them through the present system of international relations. Therefore, it is high time that this obsolete system be changed, because a new international economic order--including a fundamental reform of international credit and monetary institutions--is in the interests of all countries, both the developed and the developing.

[It is necessary to break away from the approach to the resolving of crisis hotbeds in the world which proceeds, above all, from the interests of one power or another, from the interests of one group of states or another, as is done today in the Middle East, or southern Africa. The settlement of such hotbeds must be approached from the point of view of the interests of the directly involved states and peoples as well as of the liberation movements--from the point of view of the interests of the entire international community. Only such a way can insure a lasting solution to existing problems.

[Our country and the LCY have always resolutely advocated that issues involving conflict between states be resolved by peaceable means. However, armed clashes, wars and interventions--which rudely violate the sovereignty of peoples and threaten peace and international security--remain as dangerous burdens to international relations.]

The latest events in Southeast Asia have been a cause of deep concern to our country. In accordance with the lasting principled orientations of our foreign policy, we have adopted a clear and consistent attitude. We sought an end to the armed conflicts without delay, and the withdrawal of military units from foreign territories.

Here I want to note one thing which has spread abroad, especially in the East, that Yugoslavia has formed some kind of alliance with China, that it is giving arms to China and so forth. And again in other newspapers and in the West it is said that Yugoslavia has come into conflict with all elements not only in the West but also in the East and that because of this it has been greatly weakened; and that, as regards the aggression against Uganda, we remain silent and that, as regards the aggression by some other [Tito falters] (?we also stayed silent) which is not true. As regards Kampuchea, I sent a letter to Kampuchea and to Vietnam and (?in general about) aggression when it came to aggression. [sentence as heard] I also sent a letter to Nyerere of Tanzania and to Amin of Uganda; a letter in which I requested that fighting immediately stop and that they open peaceful talks rather than wage war and so forth.

[TANJUG renders the preceding passage as follows: "In some countries, people are writing and saying that we are silent on the military interventions in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Uganda. None of this is true.

Even before these conflicts occurred, I sent messages both to Kampuchea and Vietnam, and then to Chairman Hua Guofeng. I also sent messages to Presidents Nyerere and Amin. And on every occasion I asked that firing be stopped at once, that troops be withdrawn from foreign territories and that the parties negotiate calmly around a table and not wage war."]

You see abroad they want to discredit us in every possible way. For this reason we must be vigilant and always be prepared to prevent in time this kind of manipulations, slanders of Yugoslavia, disorientations and so forth.

[Tito repeats following paragraph] The latest events in Southeast Asia have been a cause of deep concern to our country. In accordance with the lasting principled orientation of our foreign policy, we have adopted a clear and consistent attitude. We sought an end to the armed conflicts without delay, the withdrawal of military units from foreign territories and so forth, [the settlement of all disputes by peaceful means on the basis of strict respect for the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity] and the right of every people to decide on their own fate and internal policy.

In this we have always proceeded from the firm conviction that there is nothing in the world in whose name anyone can deprive a people of its freedom and independence. The violation of a people's sovereignty--whoever might do this in the name of whatever goals--represents a violation of the basic norms of international life and directly jeopardizes peace and security in the world. There can be neither durable peace nor genuine social progress without consistent respect for all the principles of the UN Charter concerning relations between states.

These principles must, of course, also be respected in relations between the socialist countries. To impose one's will on other peoples more or less by force of arms is to inflict irreparable harm on the cause of socialism. War which is not of a defensive character, as well as military interventions, must not be a means used by socialist countries. We have never reconciled ourselves to the idea that socialism can be expanded by means of war or to theories which suggest that power can be assumed after a world war, and the like. Such ideas and any practices are alien to socialism. We shall, therefore, continue to decisively oppose all trends in this direction.

[At the height of the struggle against Cominform pressure, our party raised many issues which were of vital importance for socialism. The democratic principles governing relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR--and also between the LCY and the CPSU--were clearly formulated as far back as the Belgrade declaration of 1955 and the Moscow statement of 1956. These documents stress that mutual relations must be built on consistent respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference, and on the principles of mutual respect for differing paths to socialism. It is upon these principled bases that we shall continue to further develop all-round cooperation between our two countries and parties.]

In relations within the communist and workers movement there are certain tendencies to call into question even those democratic legacies which the communist parties of Europe expressed in the Berlin conference document. We cannot be reconciled to this. We think it is necessary to go further: To develop and enrich that which has been achieved and coordinated and not to allow a retrogressive step to be taken.

[Communist and workers parties cannot realize their historic role unless they are guided by responsibility toward their own working class and people. No one outside can make a communist party a leading national force; it can only become such by itself, by its own activity in its own country.] It is for this reason that we emphasize so strongly that relations between communist parties should be based on the principles of equality, independence, noninterference, mutual respect and cooperation regardless of any differences that may exist. Respect for these principles is an essential prerequisite for the progress of socialism in the world.

[We consider it to be a very positive fact that in recent years there is, in a considerable number of communist parties, a strengthening of the awareness of the need to sum up their own experience, to engage in a critical reappraisal of this experience and to undertake a creative search for further paths in the struggle for socialism. These phenomena encourage us in our own efforts to build socialism in our country and to realize equal cooperation between communist, workers and all progressive parties and movements in the world.]

Yugoslavia aspires to an all-round development of relations with all countries of the world on the same principled basis. In our approach to these relations we are consistently guided by the principles of nonalinement, by the provisions of the UN Charter and by the obligations deriving from the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

It is thanks to just such a policy that our country has achieved significant results in its cooperation with neighboring countries. We enjoy well-developed and all-round relations of mutual benefit with the majority of our neighbors. On the whole, I believe that the prospects for further promoting these relations are very good. We have achieved in our cooperation with some of these countries the kind of results that can serve as models.

Unfortunately, this is not the case in our relations with all our neighbors. Some moments in the policy of Bulgaria have recently aroused serious anxiety for the future of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. The actions of the Bulgarian side are in direct contradiction to their statements on their willingness to cooperate with our country. These actions are directed precisely toward exacerbating the differences in our viewpoints, at hindering the settlement of existing problems and aggravating relations with our country.

There is no other way to understand the meaning behind the negation of the socio-historic existence of the Macedonian nation. The negation of the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria has led to the negation of the legality of one of our sovereign republics. We ask what is meant by calling into question the legacy of our revolution and the constitutional bases of the Yugoslav federation. What are the aims of such a policy? Where is it leading and in whose interest is it? There is no doubt that such a policy has had a damaging influence on relations in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. History is quite illustrative in this respect.

I wish to take this opportunity to underline that we have never had and do not now have any territorial pretensions against any neighbor. I also wish to recall anew that at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe I stated that Yugoslavia respects the principle of the inviolability of borders and that I consider this principle to be equally incumbent on us, on our neighbors and on all other countries.

The experience we have gained so far has demonstrated that there are no problems that cannot be solved through mutual good will. We do not, therefore, abandon the conviction that solutions can be found, on a principled and constructive basis, to the problems of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations.

[As we have done up until now, we proceed from the conviction that the development of cooperation in all spheres is the path that leads to the solution of problems and to a strengthening of trust and good-neighborliness between our countries.

[We have always proceeded from the fact that national minorities must serve as a bond of friendship and understanding between neighboring countries and that their unhindered development contributes to strengthening mutual cooperation as a whole. We have always advocated this. It is well-known that all nationalities in our country enjoy all civil rights. The principle of complete national equality represents one of our basic legacies and stands as an essential value of our revolution. We have been and will continue to be guided by this principle in our policy, both on the domestic and international level.

[Proceeding from all this we feel that the problems pertaining to the position and rights of nationalities can be successfully resolved only in conditions of flourishing good-neighborly cooperation. And the more successful this is, the better relations between neighbors and the more developed their cooperation will be.]

Our relations and cooperation with neighboring socialist Albania are developing fairly well. We believe that there are opportunities for the further promotion of equal cooperation, which is undoubtedly in our mutual interest. We have often pointed to the mutual interest [of the peoples] of our two countries in preserving and strengthening their independence, autonomy and right to their own path of development and life. Proceeding from this, the peoples of our countries have a deep interest in consolidating peace and security in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean.

Our country takes a great interest in the development of all-round democratic cooperation and in the strengthening of security in Europe. We enjoy well developed economic relations with all European countries and we are exerting efforts to make these even more comprehensive in nature.

Bearing in mind the good experience gained through cooperation in those issues involving security and peace in Europe, we wish in particular to continue such cooperation with the neutral countries of Europe.

Our country and the LCY enjoy well developed and extremely good relations today with nearly all countries and all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world. We shall continue, on our part, to try to promote such relations further.

Comrades:

By all that our movement and our revolution have gone through and accomplished, and by all that they are today, they have assumed a worthy place in the history of the liberation struggles and socialist revolutions.

Even in that difficult time nearly 40 years ago when our country was occupied and torn asunder, when the whole of Europe was enslaved and the world found itself in the nightmare of fascist military conquests, we, the communists of Yugoslavia, together with all progressive and patriotic forces of our country, launched a decisive struggle which demanded the ultimate in self-denial and huge sacrifices, but which earned for our peoples the merit and respect of the international community.

We relied on our own forces, accepting no one's suggestion that we should keep silent and wait. We did not work out our strategy in offices but in actions and offensives. Stage by stage we began and finally liberated our country. By our own forces, without underestimating the aid of others, the extent of which is well known, we fought for and won liberty and independence, and established the firm foundations of our new social order.

It is clear that after the war, too, no one else's dictates could be imposed on such nations and peoples; nor will anyone ever succeed in doing so. (lengthy applause)

Those who still cherish the illusion that Yugoslavia's position can be changed by propaganda campaigns, various pressures and threats should know that nothing will make this country and people vacillate. (lengthy applause) Socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, though a small country in the political, military and economic sense, is able and ready to oppose every possible attack on the legacies that we have created.

Every generation, and especially those to come, must always bear in mind the great lessons of our long years of revolutionary struggle. One of the most basic of these lessons lies in the fact that the revolution will be victorious only if it has deep roots in and firm support among the popular masses; only if the revolutionary avant-garde is inseparably linked with the working class and all working people; and only if it truly reflects their direct and long-term interests.

The leading ideopolitical force must thereby be responsible to its working class and people. And there are no "higher aims" that can push this responsibility into the background. It is well known, for the rest, how this was reflected even in our party when it relied on directives from outside and until it turned its face toward the interests of its own class and people. Only the party that represents the genuine aspirations of its people is fit to manifest true solidarity with all progressive movements and forces.

The entire course of the long path that we have followed has been strewn with difficulties, delays and hindrances created for us by others and by the mistakes that we ourselves have made. But this path was and remains in its essence the correct and an illustrious one. Thus we have been able to achieve the radical transformation of our country and--which is even more important--of our people. We have followed the path of self-management and direct socialist democracy--a path that places the working man at the center of social relations--as producer and citizen--and his role and position in society.

Our revolution must remain the same as it has always been: Unshakable in its basic orientations, humane in its efforts to constantly expand the scope of human freedom and irreconcilable to those who would wish to threaten its legacies and turn aside its trends.

It is our duty to take this opportunity to express our recognition of those generations in the past who did not spare themselves, who truly served the goals of the revolution. We should recall, with the most profound gratitude, all the revolutionaries and fighters who gave everything, even their lives, for that which we have today.

Comrades:

Our party--and this we can underline with pride--has honorably fulfilled its historic debt to the working class, the working people, nations and nationalities of our country, and to the socialist, liberation, progressive and democratic forces in the world. Thus it will be in the future, too! Thank you. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

Restoration Work

LD191840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)--Rain has stopped and the sky has cleared in the earthquake-hit Montenegro coastal belt. The clearing of debris is in full swing.

Health services in the affected cities function perfectly. A great number of Budva residents were vaccinated yesterday. The vaccination continues today in Budva and other cities where there is a danger of contagion.

Food is sold in prefabricated stores. It is in sufficient supply, and sanitary control checks it before sale. Water is also in good supply and, on the whole, the hygienic conditions have improved.

The collecting of relief for those affected by the earthquake has developed into a nationwide drive. Aid comes in regularly, and regular traffic has been established between the region hit and the main city of this Yugoslav constituent republic, Titograd, despite the bad condition of the roads.

The Yugoslav society for earthquake-resistant construction has joined the aid drive. Its experts are working on the removal of the effects of the earthquake. The director of the society says the most important at present is to determine the kind and extent of the repairs needed and possibilities to quickly start the construction.

First expert estimates show the damage on the buildings which have withstood the earthquake is greater than it was believed. The most hit are the seaside towns. According to expert estimates, only 30 percent of buildings in the city of Tivat are repairable, and it will be a long-time job to thoroughly examine the conditions for a complete restoration of the city.

The Belgrade "Filmske Novostiq" team is in Montenegro and is shooting a documentary of the catastrophe. The team happened to be on the spot when the major earthquake occurred and had filmed it. The film will soon be released in Yugoslavia and abroad.

Health Situation

LD192224 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Although living conditions in the area affected by the earthquake are so bad that an epidemic could break out, so far there are no signs of any infectious diseases in the area. Here is a report by Ljiljana Koprivica:

The consequences of the earthquake are becoming more and more evident each day because many vital buildings, hospitals and clinics have been destroyed. Out of a total of 5,900 hospital beds in Montenegro, 2,500 cannot be used. Hospitals in Kotor, Risan, Dobrota and Igalo have either been destroyed or considerably damaged. Some patients and injured have been accommodated in other hospitals at Cetinje and Titograd, but a number of them are in field hospitals where they are receiving essential care and treatment in abnormal conditions. Specialized hospitals at Igao, Vrba and Kotor have stopped working, partly because of the damage and partly as a precaution.

The hygenic and epidemiological situation in the affected area is good, according to the republican health secretariat. The health service is gradually extending care to more and more places in the countryside. In this work, apart from the doctors from Montenegro, medical teams from other areas of our country are being engaged. However, in spite of the care and efforts made by the medical workers in looking after the population and patients in the affected area, there is still a shortage of medicines, instruments and other medical equipment. There is enough personnel, but there is an urgent need for prefabricated buildings where work can be performed better and patients and the injured treated more efficiently.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Damage

LD192255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Bileca--The earthquake has caused considerable damage in the Bileca municipality in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where the municipal republican civil protection headquarters have also visited the municipality. Most of the damage has been done to housing, with 81 housing units completely uninhabitable and 105 apartments extensively damaged. A large number of apartment and other buildings were also damaged less seriously. According to information received from the local communities, 176 industrial enterprises have been seriously damaged, as well as 82 water supply installations in the villages. The old part of the town and some villages have suffered the most, and Bileca now needs building materials, particularly cement, and also needs accommodations for the families evacuated from damaged homes.

U.S. Aid

AU191705 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The United States has sent 10 airplanes with cargo intended for the victims of the earthquake in Montenegro. The first three planes landed at about 1400 hours at the Titograd airport. It is expected that the first of the remaining seven planes will land after midnight. The big C-141 planes landing at the Titograd airport this afternoon and this evening are bringing generators, radio equipment, water pumps with filtering equipment, field hospitals, 1,500 tents, 20,000 blankets, medical instruments and other supplies.

Brezhnev Condolences

LD191912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent the following telegram to President Tito:

"It was with a feeling of deep sorrow that I learned about the serious natural disaster, the powerful earthquake in Yugoslavia, which has caused loss of life and destruction. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own behalf, I send sincere condolences to you and to the Yugoslav people with wishes for the most rapid elimination of the consequences."